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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SILK ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA.



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H. WICKHAM HORE, Printer, 187-189 Cherry Street, N. Y.

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THE  
SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS, 1880-1881.

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FRANK W. CHENEY,.....Hartford, Conn.

*Vice Presidents.*

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WILLIAM RYLE,.....“

A. B. STRANGE,.....“

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IRA DIMOCK,.....Hartford, Conn.

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JOHN N. STEARNS,.....New York.

WILLIAM SKINNER,.....Holyoke, Mass.

SETH LOW,.....New York.

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L. BAYARD SMITH,.....“

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JOHN D. CUTTER,.....Newark, N. J.

HERMAN SIMON,.....Town of Union, N. J.

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JAMES BOOTH,.....“ “

ALBERT TILT,.....“ “

J. SILBERMANN,.....New York.

JOSEPH LOTH,.....“

*Secretary.*

WM. C. WYCKOFF,.....44 Howard Street, N. Y.



# LIST OF MEMBERS

## OF

### THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

May 11th, 1881.

---

Adachi, Nanishiro,	290 Broadway,	New York.
Arai, R.,	50-52 Howard Street,	"
Armstrong, Benjamin A.,	New London,	Conn.
Arnold, Frank,	477-481 Broome Street,	New York.
Atwood, Eugene,	Stonington,	Conn.
Aub, Hackenburg & Co.,	Philadelphia,	Pa.
Auffmordt, C. A. & Co.,	33-35 Greene Street,	New York.
Belding, A. N.,	Rockville,	Conn.
Belding, D. W.,	Cincinnati,	O.
Belding, H. H.,	Chicago,	Ill.
Belding, Milo M.,	456 Broadway,	New York.
Blydenburgh, Jesse S.,	66 Pine Street,	"
Boettger, Henry W.,	47 Mercer Street,	"
Boissière, E. V. de,	Williamsburgh,	Franklin Co., Kansas.
Booth, James,	Paterson,	N. J.
Booth, J. H. & Co.,	54 Howard Street,	New York.
Bottum, C. L.,	Northampton,	Mass.
Bowman, John A.,	Boston,	"
Bridge, Frederick,	32 Burling Slip,	New York.
Brown, L. D. & Son,	Middletown,	Conn.
Brown, Wm. P.,	457-463 W. 45th Street,	New York.
Burritt, George H.,	32 Burling Slip,	"
Busch, Peter,	107 Grand Street,	"
Butler, H. V.,	36 Reade Street,	"
Caswell, John & Co.,	87 Front Street,	"

Chaffee, O. S. & Son,	Mansfield Centre, Conn.
Cheney, Frank W.,	South Manchester, "
Cheney, Harry G.,	" " "
Cheney, Knight D.,	" " "
Cheney, James W.,	" " "
Cheney, John L.,	" " "
Cheney, Richard O.,	" " "
Clapp, S. W.,	7 Mercer Street, New York.
Comby, John,	West Hoboken, N. J.
Copcutt, Wm. H. & Co.,	Yonkers, N. Y.
Cutter, John D.,	Newark, N. J.
Dimock, Ira,	Hartford, Conn.
Dunlop, John,	Paterson, N. J.
Eaton, E. W.,	19 Mercer Street, New York.
Eldridge, Henry,	435 Broadway, "
Fettis, J.,	52 Greene Street, "
Fogg, Wm. H.,	32 Burling Slip, "
Franke, Louis,	Paterson, N. J.
Fukui, M.,	58 Walker Street, New York.
Funke, Hugo,	College Point, L. I., N. Y.
Gibbes, A. H.,	93 Wall Street, New York.
Grant, James,	137 Duane Street, "
Grimshaw, John,	Paterson, N. J.
Griswold, Wm. A.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hadden & Co.,	109-111 Worth Street, New York.
Hall, L. C., Jr.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harris, Wm. J.,	Marion, N. J.
Hayden, J. H. & Son,	Windsor Locks, Conn.
Hayes, Thomas F.,	5-9 Union Square, New York.
Hill, A. G.,	Florence, Mass.
Horstmann, F. O.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Itschner, W. & Co.,	" "
Jennings, A. G.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jennings, W. P.,	473-475 Broome Street, New York.
Johnson, Rowland,	54 Beaver Street, "
Jourdeuil & Pinkney,	West Hoboken, N. J.
Kai, Oria,	51 Mercer Street, New York.

Lambert, C.,	Paterson, N. J.
Lathrop Bros.,	Northampton, Mass.
Loth, Joseph,	458 Broome Street, New York.
Low, A. A.,	31 Burling Slip, “
Low, A. Augustus,	31 “ “ “
Low, Ethelbert M.,	31 “ “ “
Low, Seth,	31 “ “ “
Ludwig, E.,	454 Broome Street, “
Lyman, Joseph,	31 Burling Slip, “
Meyenberg, S. M.,	Paterson, N. J.
Milton, Wm. F.,	159 Maiden Lane, New York.
Morgenroth, Gustavus A., Jr.,	159 “ “ “
Morlot, George,	Paterson, N. J.
Murray, Russell,	52 Greene Street, New York.
Muzard, L.,	18 Mercer Street, “
O'Donoghue, D.,	91 Grand Street, “
Paul, Frank,	Montreal, Canada.
Pelgram & Meyer,	Paterson, N. J.
Phipps, Walter T.,	73 Leonard Street, New York.
Pomeroy, S. W., Jr.,	59 Wall Street, “
Richardson, B.,	5 Mercer Street, “
Richardson, Frank G.,	5 “ “ “
Richardson, George P.,	Cincinnati, O.
Rossmässler, Richard,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ryle, John C.,	Paterson, N. J.
Ryle, William,	54 Howard Street, New York.
Ryle, William T.,	54 “ “ “
Scott, John J.,	Paterson, N. J.
Seavey, J. W. C.,	Canton, Mass.
Silbermann, J. & Co.,	35 Mercer Street, New York.
Simes, Charles F.,	46 Howard Street, “
Simon, Herman,	Town of Union, N. J.
Simon, Robert,	“ “ “
Simonds, J. H.,	Warehouse Point, Conn.
Skinner, George B. & Co.,	Yonkers, N. Y.
Skinner, William,	Holyoke, Mass.
Skinner, William C.,	43 Mercer Street, New York.

Smith, Benjamin D.,.....	113	Water Street, New York.
Smith, L. Bayard,.....	77	William Street, “
Smith, L. O.,.....		Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, S. K.,.....		Pittsfield, Mass.
Stanton, W. A.,.....		Chicago, Ill.
Stearns, Henry K.,.....	458	Broome Street, New York.
Stearns, John N.,.....	458	“ “ “
Stelle, Louis R.,.....		Sauquoit (near Utica) N. Y.
Strange, A. B.,.....	42-44	Greene Street, New York.
Strange, Theodore A.,.....	42-44	“ “ “
Strange, William,.....		Paterson, N. J.
Strenli, Alfred,.....	70	Mercer Street, New York.
Struss, Henry W.,.....	110	Grand Street, “
Tilt, Albert,.....		Paterson, N. J.
Walker, John T.,.....	81	Pine Street, New York.
Walter Richard,.....	452-458	W. 46th Street, “
Warner, Luther J.,.....		Northampton, Mass.
Westervelt, E.,.....	42	Cedar Street, New York.
Wetmore, Cryder & Co.,.....	74	South Street, “
Wilson, H. B.,.....	33-35	Greene Street, “
Yamao, K.,.....	24-26	Murray Street, “
Yegawa, Kimihira, (Consul of Japan)	7	Warren Street, “

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Allen, Franklin,.....	63	Broadway, New York.
Haywood, George M.,.....	39	White Street, “
Mackay, J. P., Secretary,.....		Paterson, N. J.
Ryle, John,.....		“ “
Takaki, Samro,.....		Yokohama, Japan.
Tomita, Tetsnoski,.....		London, Eng.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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In conformity with the by-laws of the Association, the Secretary has the honor to submit the following report, prepared under direction of the Board of Government, and presenting a review for the past year of the transactions of the Silk Association of America.

The year which includes an election of a President of the United States is usually looked forward to by business men with some apprehension. There is felt beforehand a fear that the public credit may be shaken or the relations of commerce disturbed in a season of political excitement. Even the most hopeful merchants expect a dull trade in the Fall and the risk of an unsettling of values by debates or legislation in Congress during the Winter. Happily, during the year that is past, the nation has escaped these perils. There have been few disturbances of moment in trade, commerce, finance or legislation. Hence the manufacturing interest of the country has for the greater part enjoyed fair prosperity. In most of its branches the silk industry has obtained a moderate share of this good fortune. For it we may exchange brief congratulations, but we should not hope for its permanent continuance. We have seen recently, as was the case for a few weeks in the hosiery manufacture, that an entire industry may be shaken to its centre and have all its interests placed in jeopardy by a decision of a court and a ruling of the Treasury Department. In due time also we must expect the annual attempt at disturbing the tariff, and the train of alarms that follow, even though no worse harm ensues.

The amount of manufactured silk goods imported in the calendar year 1880 was 29 per cent in advance of the previous year, and nearly equaled the figures of 1871 and 1872—the palmy days of dry-goods importation. As these goods are luxuries, their amount is a fair indication of improvement in the incomes of consumers



throughout the country. The increase of these imports was probably twice as great as the increased production of American silk manufactures in the same period. This shows very clearly that we are not in any danger of over-production, since indeed we are not yet occupying the field. The imports of goods have, however, fallen off considerably during the first three months of the present year, so that the statistics of the next fiscal year, June 30th 1881, will probably show no advance over its predecessor. The falling off is believed to be temporary, and chiefly caused by an overstocked market in foreign goods. Allowance should also be made for the limited trust that can be placed in the figures of importation. It is obvious that greater success than usual in passing undervalued invoices would apparently though not really reduce the volume of imports as estimated by their declared values. Tables are appended to this report showing the receipts of manufactured goods at the port of New York, by detail of articles for several calendar and fiscal years and by details of months and articles for twelve months.

The silk manufacturing interest has been favored by the absence of very great fluctuations in the price of the raw material, such as have occurred in other, memorable years. In European silk there was little change of values during the year, but the prices of Japan silks varied considerably—from 15 to 20 per cent—touching the lowest points in November and December. Japanese silk has improved from year to year, and seems likely to interfere with the consumption of the ordinary grade of European. There is no improvement to be noted in China silks; the re-reels are adulterated as much as ever; that is to say, as much as they can be.

The following tables will show the change which is going on as to the kinds of raw silk imported; the falling off in silk from Europe and the increase from Japan and Shanghai. It should be noted, however, that silk from Europe, as given in the table, includes Asiatic silk shipped via Europe or from European ports. Hence although the figures of the table indicate a decrease of silk from Europe, there has been in fact an increased importation of European silk. The variations in the size of European bales would give uncertainty to calculations based solely on numbers of bales, and therefore the values are also presented.



IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND  
SAN FRANCISCO,

FOR YEARS ENDING APRIL 30TH.

IMPORTED FROM,	1878. } Apl. 30 }	to } 1879. } Apl. 30 }	1879. } Apl. 30 }	to } 1880. } Apl. 30 }	1880. } Apl. 30 }	to } 1881. } Apl. 30 }
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Europe, . . . . .	2,203	\$1,469,039	2,871	\$1,843,783	1,596	\$1,654,565
Japan, . . . . .	3,182	1,927,127	5,006	3,399,038	5,353	3,562,435
Hong Kong, . . . .	3,876	1,474,910	4,728	1,821,999	4,422	1,610,719
Shanghai, . . . .	5,861	2,655,797	8,573	4,246,110	9,337	4,471,176
TOTAL, . . . . .	15,122	7,526,873	21,178	11,310,930	20,708	11,298,895

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS FROM RESPECTIVE  
SOURCES.

IMPORTED FROM	1878-1879.		1879-1880.		1880-1881.	
	Per Cent. of Bales.	Per Cent. of Value.	Per Cent. of Bales.	Per Cent. of Value.	Per Cent. of Bales.	Per Cent. of Value.
Europe, . . . . .	14	19	14	17	8	15
Japan, . . . . .	21	26	24	30	26	31
Hong Kong, . . . .	26	19	22	16	21	14
Shanghai, . . . .	39	36	40	37	45	40
TOTAL, . . . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100

The sharp competition in prices which has long characterized the sewings and twist trade, continued all last year and has shown few signs of abatement. One of the consequences is that scarcely any new concerns are started in that line of business; stepping in is less frequent than stepping out. The present prices are about ten per cent. below those of last May. Manufacturing has been continuous, however, throughout the year, and the production has gradually and steadily increased—in a few instances as much as 25 per cent. This improvement was greatest during the first quarter of 1881, as compared with the same season last year. There has been also in some of the mills a considerable increase of machinery and facilities for production. It is conceded that the margin of profit has been narrow.

The ribbon trade was behind other branches of the business in gaining a share of prosperity, and has had only a brief season of encouragement. Plain gros grain ribbons have been little in demand during the year, but up to the middle of October there was a fair demand for combined satin and gros grain. At that point the demand fell off, and was afterward confined to staple gros grain, of which a limited supply is always required. The season for making Spring styles of ribbons was unusually delayed by reason of severe weather and doubts as to the kind most likely to be wanted. A call for Surah ribbons began in February and March, to the exclusion of gros grain, and has not yet entirely ceased. About the middle of March came a demand for ombré ribbons, and after April 1st, it seemed almost unlimited. The first experiments in making shaded ribbons would not now be accounted as successful in quality of work, but an eager demand in the absence of foreign goods swept them off as fast as produced. To make these ribbons properly, great care has to be exercised, and the work can be only conducted on a strict system. Of all the manufacturers who tried it, comparatively few made a perfect success. The skill required, and the care as to details, are evident when it is considered that from 20 to 40 or even as many as 60 shades are required in a single piece, while each of these shades, though differing by scarcely a perceptible degree from adjoining ones, must be in its exact place, or the whole work is spoiled. The expense of making these goods is very great; only the demand has justified it, and there has been the constant fear that they may suddenly go out of fashion, leaving the manufacturer with a stock that is at once costly and of little value. Owing to this fear, and the expense attending the making of shaded goods, the ribbon mills have not been in general running more than two-thirds of their capacity, being therefore not likely to overstock the market while such ribbons remain in fashion.

In dress goods the demand has been largely in favor of Surahs and other soft silks, to the neglect of gros grain manufactures in general. The special requirements as to styles and colors in these soft silks could be met more quickly by our manufacturers than by importers, and this branch of the industry has been exceptionally prosperous. The best goods have been most in demand, and the

production of soft silks, estimated in dollars, has probably increased 15 or 20 per cent. The demand for broad ombré silks did not fairly make its appearance until late in the season. There has been very little variation in prices of dress goods during the year, and certainly no advance in gros grain fabrics.

Twelve or fifteen years ago the manufacture of trimmings in this country was comparatively insignificant. Dealers would not show the American goods as such, but claimed that what they had for sale was imported. Now, this manufacture has risen to as much importance as any branch of our industry. Dealers either take the products to sell in quantities as American goods, or they place themselves in close relation with the manufacturers so as to have special orders filled. The call, the demand, is now for American-made fringes. There is great variety in this class of goods and they range from \$2.50 per dozen yards to \$60. and upward. The difference in cost between European and American labor still justifies the importation of low-priced and medium passementerie, ornaments &c. We are, however, beginning to make goods of this description, being being most successful with those of higher value and of colors to match material. The trimming manufacture is chiefly prosecuted in New York and Philadelphia, employing large numbers of operatives, mostly girls, many of whom perform work at their homes as well as at the factories. The growth of some portions of this branch of the industry, as, for instance the making of upholstery trimmings, has been recently very rapid, many new firms entering upon the business, and successfully rivalling foreign manufacturers.

In general, confidence has been felt in the values of silk goods, and this has kept the market in an equable condition. There was at no time any sudden revulsion, nor have the products of our factories been largely sacrificed at public sale. The past year was, for the most part, one of fair business and steady prices, with advances only on novelties and exceptional goods.

The Association has held its membership during the year with fewer changes than usual. The proceeds of the publication, by the Secretary, of the second edition of "The Silk Goods of America," have proved sufficient to meet all current deficiencies in the finances, so that no special subscription was required from members, and the

new year is begun free from debt. A spirit of harmony and a willingness to work for common interests have been from time to time developed in the Association, and have clearly shown that it is serving its chief purpose.

At the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America, held May 11th, 1881, at No. 44 Howard Street, N. Y., the foregoing report was read, accepted, and ordered to be printed.

WM. C. WYCKOFF,

*Secretary.*



## STATISTICS.

---

A brief explanation of the following statistics may contribute to their usefulness. There are complete tables of the imports of raw silk, waste silk and cocoons at the ports of New York and San Francisco: the quantity that arrives elsewhere in the United States is inconsiderable. The number of bales as stated in the tables is accurate; their valuation, as furnished by Custom House returns, is probably only approximate. The tables of imports of raw silk are brought down to a later date than the Secretary's report, and indicate the proportion of the supply derived from different sources.

The tables of imports of silk manufactures at the port of New York show that in certain lines they are falling off. With the revival of general prosperity among consumers, we find however, an increase in the importation of all articles of luxury, as was naturally to be expected. In drawing deductions from the figures of these tables, two things should be considered; first the values assigned are those of the invoices, and are made as low by the importer as the Custom House authorities will permit; it is believed, in fact, that the goods are largely undervalued. The official reports of investigating commissions appointed by the U. S. Government have estimated the undervaluation as on the average at not less than 25 per cent. Second, the duty paid on these goods, and the importers' profits, should be added to the invoices, in any calculation of the value of these imports in the United States markets. Of all the silk goods brought into this country, 94 to 95 per cent come to the port of New York.

The tables of imports of both raw silk and manufactures give them by fiscal as well as by calendar years.

A table is furnished estimating the value of silk goods manufactured in the United States in 1880. These figures cannot be directly compared with those of imported goods, for reasons already stated. It may be assumed, however, that our manufactories contributed more than a third in value of the silk goods used in the country.

The table of United States imports entered for home consumption shows distinctly the sources of the public revenue from Customs duties. It will be noticed that silk goods stand fourth in the list of articles contributing to that revenue, and that the greater part of it is drawn from few sources.





## SILK MANUFACTURE

IN THE UNITED STATES.

## PRODUCTION OF FINISHED GOODS,

*In the Calendar Year ending December 31st, 1880.*


---

Machine Twist, .....	\$6,007,735
Sewing Silk, .....	776,120
Floss Silk, .....	225,025
Dress Goods, .....	4,115,205
Satins, .....	1,101,875
Tie Silks and Scarfs, .....	606,675
Millinery Silks, .....	891,955
Broad Goods not above enumerated, .....	627,595
Handkerchiefs, .....	3,881,590
Ribbons, .....	6,023,100
Laces, .....	437,000
Braids and Bindings, .....	999,685
Fringes and Dress Trimmings, .....	4,950,275
Cords, Tassels, Passementerie, and Millinery Trimmings, .....	1,866,575
Upholstery and Military Trimmings, .....	1,392,355
Coach Laces and Carriage Trimmings, .....	37,510
Undertakers', Hatters' and Fur Trimmings, .....	59,805
Mixed Goods and Silk values therein, .....	510,763
TOTAL, .....	<u>34,510,843</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

Sewings, Twist and Floss Silk, .....	\$ 7,008,880
Broad Goods, .....	7,343,305
Handkerchiefs, Ribbons and Laces, .....	10,341,690
Trimmings and Small Goods, .....	9,306,205
Mixed Goods and Silk values therein, ...	510,763
TOTAL, .....	<u>34,510,843</u>

## IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

IN THE CALENDAR YEARS.

MONTHS.	1880.		1879.		1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
January, .....	1,798	\$1,026,190	153	\$102,124	804	\$424,982	974	\$666,506	1,555	\$628,131	641	\$273,344
February, ....	2,147	1,177,542	2,493	1,203,467	959	497,737	1,281	818,844	1,162	479,866	639	261,360
March, .....	2,737	1,393,635	1,358	727,885	1,177	634,944	1,342	879,466	1,272	521,859	1,536	659,180
April, .....	897	532,404	1,333	706,697	999	515,329	339	222,214	568	258,641	410	196,956
May, .....	1,951	1,075,375	908	465,839	1,034	407,643	988	499,609	900	347,559	1,062	472,455
June, .....	1,441	763,920	1,921	934,443	968	438,831	846	480,599	966	403,419	1,116	500,295
July, .....	957	472,827	894	497,614	515	258,485	224	137,989	142	54,072	268	139,772
August, .....	649	360,043	1,274	640,342	627	287,174	692	327,013	195	85,541	540	327,596
September, ...	2,391	1,352,478	1,521	791,138	1,276	663,207	905	470,576	1,323	651,194	1,154	684,231
October, .....	2,242	1,280,170	2,155	1,137,293	1,733	893,685	797	355,100	743	484,616	955	572,840
November, ....	1,234	732,364	1,239	725,183	1,933	998,248	395	199,490	985	701,643	1,264	724,823
December, ....	2,455	1,311,779	3,687	1,980,307	1,699	839,427	1,236	592,849	1,482	1,009,758	1,056	559,390
TOTALS.....	20,899	11,478,727	18,936	9,921,332	13,724	6,859,692	10,019	5,650,255	11,293	5,626,299	10,641	5,372,242

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 44 Howard Street, New York.



# IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

IN THE FISCAL YEARS.

MONTHS.	1880-1881.		1879-1880.		1878-1879.		1877-1878.		1876-1877.		1875-1876.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
July, .....	957	\$472,827	894	\$497,614	515	\$258,485	224	\$137,989	142	\$54,072	268	\$139,772
August, .....	649	360,043	1,274	640,342	627	287,174	692	327,013	195	85,541	540	327,596
September, ...	2,391	1,352,478	1,521	791,138	1,276	663,207	905	470,576	1,323	651,194	1,154	684,231
October, .....	2,242	1,280,170	2,155	1,137,293	1,733	893,685	797	355,100	743	484,616	955	572,840
November, ...	1,234	732,364	1,239	725,183	1,933	998,248	395	199,490	985	701,643	1,264	724,823
December, ...	2,455	1,311,779	3,687	1,989,307	1,699	839,427	1,236	592,849	1,482	1,009,758	1,056	559,390
January, .....	1,948	1,031,400	1,798	1,026,190	153	102,124	804	424,982	974	666,506	1,555	628,131
February, ...	1,644	837,823	2,147	1,177,542	2,493	1,203,467	959	497,737	1,281	818,844	1,162	479,366
March, .....	2,080	1,142,204	2,737	1,393,635	1,358	727,885	1,177	634,944	1,342	879,466	1,272	521,859
April, .....	1,716	938,512	897	532,404	1,333	706,697	999	515,329	339	222,214	568	258,641
May, .....	1,445	706,916	1,951	1,075,375	908	465,839	1,034	407,643	988	499,609	900	347,559
June, .....	1,437	718,651	1,441	763,920	1,921	934,443	968	438,831	846	480,599	966	403,419
TOTALS.....	20,198	10,885,167	21,741	11,749,943	15,949	8,080,681	10,190	5,002,483	10,640	6,554,062	11,660	5,648,127

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 44 Howard Street, New York.

## IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

CLASSIFIED BY EXPORTATION:

*For the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1881.*

YEAR.	MONTHS.	From Europe.		From Japan.		From Hong Kong.		From Shanghai.	
		Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
1880.	July, .....	85	\$57,273	155	\$108,69c	32c	\$124,269	397	\$182,595
"	August, .....	73	99,138	127	83,373	342	124,945	107	52,587
"	September, .....	168	201,413	687	470,04c	35c	122,431	1,186	558,588
"	October, .....	212	240,345	603	415,74c	351	124,384	1,076	499,701
"	November, .....	178	193,246	436	283,080	245	85,079	375	170,959
"	December, .....	159	187,672	65c	417,148	484	169,516	1,162	537,443
1881.	January, .....	9c	105,554	629	428,812	304	103,043	925	393,991
"	February, .....	71	83,632	501	312,821	388	136,573	684	304,797
"	March, .....	154	147,557	732	448,918	27c	94,994	924	450,735
"	April, .....	109	124,912	311	206,22c	427	153,54c	869	453,834
"	May, .....	89	95,426	208	142,269	627	229,52c	521	239,701
"	June, .....	113	91,878	191	133,866	250	93,191	883	399,716
	TOTALS, .....	1,501	1,628,046	5,230	3,450,983	4,358	1,561,491	9,109	4,244,647

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 44 Howard Street, New York.

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO, SEPARATE,  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1881.

MONTHS.	To New York.		To San Francisco.		MONTHS.		To New York.		To San Francisco.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.			Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
July, 1880 .....	950	\$469,589	7	\$3,238	Jan. 1881 .....	1,940	\$1,027,520	8	\$3,880	
Aug. " .....	640	356,293	9	3,750	Feb. " .....	1,626	828,603	18	9,220	
Sept. " .....	2,383	1,348,778	8	3,700	Mch. " .....	2,077	1,141,934	3	1,170	
Oct. " .....	2,233	1,277,120	9	3,950	April, " .....	1,707	934,664	9	3,848	
Nov. " .....	1,230	731,164	4	1,200	May, " .....	1,443	705,316	2	1,600	
Dec. " .....	2,442	1,304,829	13	6,950	June, " .....	1,417	709,451	20	9,200	
Totals: to New York, Bales, 20,088, \$10,834,361; to San Francisco, Bales, 110, \$50,806.										

IMPORTS OF WASTE SILK AND COCOONS AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,  
IN THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

MONTHS.	1880-1881.		1879-1880.		1878-1879.		1877-1878.		1876-1877.		1875-1876.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
July, .....	.....	.....	2	\$ 246	26	\$7,569	89	\$36,456	69	\$19,101	.....	.....
August, .....	28	\$12,590	164	50,872	6	926	3	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
September, .....	20	6,155	441	209,533	.....	.....	95	22,198	.....	.....	.....	.....
October, .....	17	8,828	1,584	412,286	.....	.....	467	105,277	18	4,980	.....	.....
November, .....	42	14,212	1,055	300,441	1	300	485	103,034	2	1,000	22	\$ 5,274
December, .....	19	8,264	338	78,573	34	10,469	550	121,242	.....	.....	23	1,040
January, .....	78	30,763	177	73,924	30	20,148	102	19,095	50	15,783	384	197,264
February, .....	12	4,872	70	12,604	.....	.....	56	29,101	106	11,487	141	46,813
March, .....	327	138,492	50	16,210	35	2,702	196	40,048	334	164,171	374	78,210
April, .....	647	178,949	29	6,939	67	30,007	189	40,048	189	71,334	36	17,032
May, .....	266	120,258	100	16,781	189	14,604	68	57,891	33	11,391	378	69,086
June, .....	33	19,515	27	28,097	100	48,380	6	20,904	94	39,687	195	51,802
TOTALS .....	1,489	542,898	3,950	1,206,506	14	6,187	2,306	2,112	85	16,345	39	14,093
								558,558	980	355,279	1,592	480,614

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 44 Howard Street, New York.

DUTY-PAYING IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
HOME CONSUMPTION.—FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1880.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.	TARIFF.	Duty re- duced to Ad Valorem, Per Cent.	Proportion of Total Duties, Per Cent.
Sugar, Molasses, and Confectionery, .....	\$77,939,788.35	\$42,210,410.24	mixed.	54.7	23.14
Wool, and manufactures of, .....	49,748,212.79	29,238,370.03	"	58.7	16.03
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of, .....	45,466,986.13	19,180,624.78	"	42.1	10.51
Silk, manufactures of, .....	31,460,947.39	18,556,398.07	ad val.	58.9	10.18
Cotton, manufactures of, .....	25,723,251.85	9,976,417.95	mixed.	38.8	5.47
Flax, manufactures, .....	22,228,438.81	7,496,761.63	ad val.	33.7	4.11
Spirits and Wine, .....	7,578,281.59	5,998,623.92	mixed.	79.2	3.29
Tobacco, and manufactures of, .....	6,179,238.67	4,681,399.79	"	75.7	2.57
Tin, and manufactures of, .....	16,580,097.46	4,094,883.07	"	24.6	2.25
Chemicals, Dyes, Drugs, &c., .....	13,499,085.16	4,079,817.67	"	30.2	2.24
Leather, and manufactures of, .....	11,769,481.81	3,411,436.68	ad val.	28.9	1.87
Fruits and Nuts, .....	12,095,778.97	3,401,413.96	mixed.	26.8	1.86
Glass, and manufactures of, .....	5,133,285.42	2,811,368.07	"	54.7	1.54
Breadstuffs, .....	7,415,443.67	2,558,676.90	"	34.5	1.40
Earthenware and China, .....	5,500,994.48	2,331,154.44	ad val.	42.3	1.28
Hemp, Jute, &c., and manufactures of, .....	9,920,009.74	2,164,048.33	mixed.	21.9	1.19
Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c., .....	5,205,363.43	2,146,483.49	ad val.	41.1	1.17
Wood, and manufactures of, .....	6,159,085.80	1,336,951.85	mixed.	21.6	.73
Spices, .....	2,099,430.89	1,166,237.85	specific.	55.5	.64
Embroideries of Cotton, Silk or Wool, .....	3,115,914.00	1,090,569.90	ad val.	35.0	.60
Buttons, and materials of, .....	3,853,595.79	1,081,025.94	"	28.2	.59
Salt, .....	1,750,174.66	845,293.07	specific.	48.3	.46
Furs, and manufactures of, .....	3,823,969.28	796,124.82	ad val.	20.8	.44
Live Animals, .....	3,675,518.32	735,103.56	"	20.0	.40

Precious Stones, &c., .....	6,705,662.89	673,677.04	ad val.	10.0	.37
Straw Braids, Plaits, &c., .....	2,045,613.00	613,683.91	"	30.0	.34
Fish, (including Sardines), .....	1,472,114.70	601,088.61	specific.	40.8	.33
Paper, and manufactures of, .....	1,590,181.30	542,159.87	ad val.	34.1	.30
Books, Engravings, &c., .....	2,173,171.20	538,482.91	"	24.7	.30
Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, .....	1,244,955.29	497,982.12	"	40.0	.27
Clocks, Watches, and materials of, .....	1,771,291.34	470,114.19	"	26.5	.26
Oils of all kinds, .....	1,112,469.12	467,890.58	mixed.	42.1	.26
Seeds, .....	2,615,926.19	383,586.46	"	14.7	.21
Paints and Colors, .....	1,065,963.57	382,600.70	"	35.9	.21
Coal, .....	1,612,493.23	360,914.10	specific.	22.4	.20
Marble, and manufactures of, .....	601,862.47	360,414.45	mixed.	59.8	.20
Metals, and manufactures of, .....	1,096,737.26	336,289.10	ad val.	30.6	.18
Malt Liquors, .....	754,292.93	298,453.00	specific.	39.5	.16
Copper and manufactures of, .....	943,433.53	273,628.89	mixed.	29.0	.15
Musical Instruments, &c., .....	898,622.05	269,908.78	ad val.	30.0	.15
Zinc and manufactures of, .....	585,721.28	214,198.81	mixed.	36.5	.12
Paintings, &c., .....	1,959,902.10	198,911.30	ad val.	10.1	.11
Provisions, .....	834,547.55	187,132.83	mixed.	22.4	.09
Hair, and manufactures of, .....	840,017.45	172,595.17	ad val.	20.5	.09
Corsets and Corset Cloth, .....	479,973.00	168,475.70	mixed.	35.1	.09
Mats and Matting, .....	539,808.12	160,864.71	ad val.	29.8	.09
Soap, .....	304,563.14	145,722.02	mixed.	47.8	.08
Lead, and manufactures of, .....	251,827.00	137,892.37	ad val.	54.7	.08
Brass, and manufactures of, .....	414,224.16	129,959.90	"	31.3	.07
Vegetables, .....	618,203.07	121,643.88	mixed.	19.6	.07
Clay, .....	192,015.30	100,351.36	specific.	52.2	.05
All other dutiable articles, .....	7,158,094.29	2,222,913.27		31.0	1.21
TOTALS, .....	419,506,090.99	182,415,162.04		43.5	100.00



# IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK. IN THE CALENDAR YEARS.

ARTICLES.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Silks, .....	\$17,665,038	\$15,104,026	\$11,834,931	\$11,978,135	\$12,707,192	\$12,639,397	\$10,581,299	\$9,764,650	\$11,080,001	\$13,650,246
Satins, .....	267,929	202,672	50,219	26,795	41,403	107,501	250,756	205,524	334,403	312,060
Crapes, .....	443,238	435,662	372,231	397,905	504,277	470,806	641,380	577,575	459,727	409,287
Pongees, .....	8,205	1,996	394	2,617	.....	10,126	2,629	561	.....	451
Plushes, .....	408,219	125,487	101,198	73,777	85,668	125,722	127,045	221,421	309,485	367,159
Velvets, .....	2,044,139	1,976,133	1,510,240	1,049,305	1,384,450	1,151,427	1,087,131	888,143	1,512,590	1,793,906
Ribbons, .....	3,563,848	2,180,260	1,829,838	1,689,413	1,837,537	2,984,271	3,180,647	4,740,040	8,307,009	7,815,744
Laces, .....	1,540,892	1,059,969	921,265	1,158,689	1,248,740	1,030,055	1,708,181	1,960,672	2,218,452	2,153,989
Embroideries, .....	.....	.....	.....	2,020	.....	699	1,224	2,644	985	2,025
Shawls, .....	20,677	11,179	5,519	5,611	5,831	71,981	151	5,345	9,236	14,889
Gloves, .....	228,338	126,284	112,941	41,189	29,812	46,622	23,571	40,396	17,337	31,186
Cravats, .....	93,339	115,441	101,049	55,777	50,271	411,689	186,730	115,663	173,742	135,382
Handkerchiefs, .....	64,077	54,688	48,761	49,932	46,294	117,368	38,754	25,862	23,357	39,837
Mantillas, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vestings, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,427	3,608	2,467	53,431	66,621	54,817
Hose, .....	118,838	89,997	48,955	34,128	55,618	46,790	26,958	42,323	34,836	30,209
Sewings, .....	239,072	194,103	50,632	81,764	16,557	11,367	37,898	31,611	51,030	105,565
Braids and Bindings, ..	1,646,868	1,343,760	935,933	1,143,737	964,883	1,200,555	1,038,320	1,033,906	1,044,644	962,913
Silk and Worsteds, .....	199,854	156,293	136,065	136,194	165,714	421,791	476,561	599,967	707,176	1,064,137
Silk and Cotton, .....	4,751,946	2,652,228	1,981,899	1,992,933	2,034,823	2,312,654	3,876,952	4,064,077	6,253,392	4,566,028
Silk and Linen, .....	943	651	660	3,720	10,316	3,689	3,897	5,511	73,726	389,289
TOTAL, .....	33,305,460	25,830,829	20,042,730	19,922,741	21,192,386	23,168,118	23,292,551	24,379,322	32,677,749	33,899,719

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 44 Howard Street, New York.

# IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES ENTERED AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

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ARTICLES.	1880-1881.	1879-1880.	1878-1879.	1877-1878.	1876-1877.	1875-1876.
Silks, .....	\$16,167,056	\$16,696,145	\$13,877,796	\$11,281,968	\$12,647,212	\$12,848,799
Satins, .....	272,641	263,591	113,705	33,081	28,460	67,672
Crapes, .....	489,560	457,071	434,744	324,040	517,014	416,046
Pongees, .....	16,477	3,212	1,996	580	2,431	.....
Plushes, .....	495,496	212,176	130,657	57,963	80,731	80,277
Velvets, .....	1,575,715	2,207,296	1,713,879	1,221,545	1,398,787	1,202,503
Ribbons, .....	3,103,564	2,975,147	1,995,257	1,640,647	1,524,724	2,749,208
Laces, .....	1,883,236	1,295,017	944,530	1,064,437	1,033,228	1,236,715
Embroideries, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,552	468	.....
Shawls, .....	17,466	13,908	9,978	1,057	5,650	7,056
Gloves, .....	204,703	223,265	106,483	104,970	30,591	34,634
Cravats, .....	69,914	117,996	121,555	63,881	51,066	134,876
Handkerchiefs, .....	53,727	65,135	47,248	41,926	67,278	98,876
Mantillas, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573
Vestings, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	811
Hose, .....	110,277	106,596	60,646	45,686	51,381	54,400
Sewings, .....	175,627	303,215	59,563	85,924	35,456	15,441
Braids and Bindings, .....	1,323,437	1,707,114	1,002,042	1,129,209	992,549	996,639
Silk and Worsted, .....	174,390	135,434	158,995	125,121	141,062	179,893
Silk and Cotton, .....	4,366,921	3,813,793	2,244,018	1,852,105	2,092,326	2,075,231
Silk and Linen, .....	1,644	398	811	2,969	7,555	7,206
Total, .....	30,501,851	30,596,509	23,023,903	19,078,661	20,709,585	22,206,856

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 44 Howard Street, New York.

# IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES ENTERED AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, BY MONTHS, IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1881.

MONTHS.	Silks.	Satins.	Crapes.	Pongees.	Plushes.	Velvets.	Ribbons.	Laces.	Shawls.
July, 1880.....	\$1,442,961	\$22,150	\$53,936	.....	\$40,317	\$330,586	\$399,911	\$130,210	\$ 606
Aug. " .....	2,032,433	25,567	37,046	\$ 926	65,120	296,642	476,924	159,024	11,215
Sept. " .....	2,334,578	43,054	71,999	.....	41,507	355,244	460,809	137,380	674
Oct. " .....	1,150,928	21,520	31,314	1,864	28,257	166,824	156,610	121,135	.....
Nov. " .....	746,865	8,613	13,997	.....	45,960	49,987	112,037	82,376	.....
Dec. " .....	785,671	12,299	5,549	2,203	54,798	34,123	125,537	98,400	445
Jan. 1881 .....	1,141,551	6,316	17,190	1,689	29,703	34,686	333,512	226,325	397
Feb. " .....	1,289,776	27,322	37,895	1,476	19,230	18,360	292,211	143,839	.....
Mar. " .....	2,308,401	33,086	74,887	7,314	61,450	33,005	357,068	257,155	731
April, " .....	1,096,031	23,085	28,830	.....	26,583	30,321	169,677	127,361	1,780
May, " .....	1,009,659	17,300	22,376	.....	33,955	99,871	115,968	175,095	895
June, " .....	828,202	32,329	44,841	1,005	49,456	126,066	103,300	224,836	.....
TOTALS,	16,167,056	272,641	489,560	16,477	495,496	1,575,715	3,103,564	1,883,236	17,466

MONTHS.	Gloves.	Cravats.	Handkerchs.	Hose.	Sewings.	Braid & Bdgs.	Silk & Wrstd.	Silk & Cotton.	Silk & Linen.	TOTALS.
July, 1880.	\$11,107	\$13,272	\$12,052	\$18,767	\$26,507	\$210,245	\$21,211	\$447,420	.....	\$3,181,358
Aug. " .....	5,224	6,093	5,045	11,890	20,225	162,353	31,015	574,087	.....	3,920,829
Sept. " .....	5,027	1,983	7,361	14,421	23,429	164,715	48,925	608,689	460	4,320,315
Oct. " .....	5,127	5,164	3,175	7,151	5,758	75,580	20,750	351,556	85	2,152,798
Nov. " .....	3,933	3,779	6,534	3,658	6,423	66,579	4,919	288,171	.....	1,443,976
Dec. " .....	16,353	9,395	2,153	3,418	12,519	92,543	2,398	202,862	.....	1,456,032
Jan. 1881.	51,679	4,422	3,299	8,831	12,519	106,066	3,295	393,502	.....	2,424,585
Feb. " .....	30,273	6,049	2,916	10,071	11,060	97,594	8,389	320,052	.....	2,317,235
Mar. " .....	43,214	3,838	3,745	17,340	24,622	147,283	15,001	473,676	714	3,863,579
April, " .....	13,946	156	6,410	3,982	7,992	68,270	5,827	291,601	.....	1,900,967
May, " .....	11,670	6,284	769	8,540	15,230	59,972	5,206	226,782	.....	1,807,777
June, " .....	7,150	9,488	268	2,208	13,929	72,237	7,454	188,523	385	1,712,400
TOTALS.	204,703	69,914	53,727	110,277	175,627	1,323,437	174,390	4,366,921	1,644	30,501,851

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 44 Howard Street, New York.



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ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SILK ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA.



TUESDAY, MAY 15th, 1883.



ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SILK ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA.



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TUESDAY, MAY 15th, 1883.

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1882

THE  
SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS, 1883-1884.

*President.*

FRANK W. CHENEY,.....Hartford, Conn.

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B. RICHARDSON,.....New York.

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F. O. HORSTMANN,.....Philadelphia, Pa.

IRA DIMOCK,.....Hartford, Conn.

WM. STRANGE,.....Paterson, N. J.

JOHN N. STEARNS,.....New York.

WILLIAM SKINNER,.....Holyoke, Mass.

S. E. HUNTINGTON,.....New York.

GEORGE H. BURRITT,.....“

MILO M. BELDING,.....“

A. G. JENNINGS.....Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. W. CLAPP.....New York.

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S. M. MEYENBERG,.....Hoboken, N. J.

JAMES BOOTH,.....Paterson, N. J.

ALBERT TILT,.....“ “

JOSEPH LOTH,.....New York.

C. R. PELGRAM,.....Paterson, N. J.

JOHN GRIMSHAW,.....“ “

B. A. ARMSTRONG,.....New London, Conn.

*Secretary.*

WM. C. WYCKOFF,.....446 Broome Street, N. Y.



# LIST OF MEMBERS

OF

## THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

May 15th, 1883.

---

Allen, Dwight.....	Windsor Locks, Conn.
Arai, R.,.....	18 Mercer Street, New York.
Armstrong, Benjamin A.,.....	New London, Conn.
Arnold, Frank,.....	477-481 Broome Street, New York.
Atwood, Eugene,.....	Stonington, Conn.
Aub, Hackenburg & Co.,.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Auffmordt, C. A. & Co.,.....	33-35 Greene Street, New York.
Banning, David L.,.....	87 Leonard Street, “
Barnes, D. A.,.....	Paterson, N. J.
Bekkey, H.,.....	7 Warren Street, New York.
Belding, A. N.,.....	Rockville, Conn.
Belding, D. W.,.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Belding, H. H.,.....	Chicago, Ill.
Belding, Milo M.,.....	455 Broadway, New York.
Bertschy, Samuel.....	625 10th Ave., “
Blydenburgh, Jesse S.,.....	66 Pine Street, “
Boettger, Henry W.,.....	47 Mercer Street, “
Boissière, E. V. de,.....	Williamsburgh, Franklin Co., Kansas.
Booth, James,.....	Paterson, N. J.
Bridge, Frederick,.....	34-38 Burling Slip, New York.
Brown, H. L.,.....	Middletown, Conn.
Burritt, George H.,.....	34-38 Burling Slip, New York.
Busch, Peter,.....	107 Grand Street, “
Butler, H. V. Jr.,.....	32 Reade Street, “
Chaffanjon, Claude.....	Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Chaffee, O. S. & Son.....	Mansfield Centre, Conn.			
Chapin, J. L.....	96 Rcade Street, New York.			
Cheney, F. W.....	South Manchester, Conn.			
Cheney, Harry G.....	"	"	"	"
Cheney, Knight D.....	"	"	"	"
Cheney, James W.....	"	"	"	"
Cheney, John S.....	"	"	"	"
Cheney, Richard O.....	"	"	"	"
Clapp, S. W.....	441 Broadway, New York.			
Comby, John.....	West Hoboken, N. J.			
Cutter, John D.....	44 East 14th Street, New York.			
Dimock, Ira.....	Hartford, Conn.			
Dunlop, John.....	Paterson, N. J.			
Eaton, E. W.....	19 Mercer Street, New York.			
Eldridge, Henry.....	435 Broadway, New York.			
Erskine, James M.....	52 Greene Street, New York.			
Farley, Gustavus Jr.....	64 South	"	"	
Franke, Louis.....	110 Grand	"	"	
Funke, Hugo.....	College Point, L. I.	"		
Grimshaw, John.....	Paterson, N. J.			
Griswold Worsted Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.			
Hayes, Thos. F.....	5-9 Union Square, New York.			
Heinemann, Paul.....	112 Water Street,	"		
Hill, A. G.....	Florence, Mass.			
Horstmann, F. O.....	Philadelphia, Pa.			
Huntington, S. E.....	31 Burling Slip, New York.			
Itschner, Werner.....	Philadelphia, Pa.			
Jennings, A. G.....	473-475 Broome Street, New York.			
Jennings, Oliver T.....	473-475	"	"	"
Jennings, Warren P.....	473-475	"	"	"
Johnson, Rowland.....	5 Mercer Street,	"	"	
Jourdeuil & Pinkney.....	West Hoboken, N. J.			
Kai, Oria.....	7 Mercer Street, New York.			
Kursheedt, Alex. E.....	190-194 So. Fifth Ave., New York.			
Lambert, C.....	Paterson, N. J.			
Loewenstine, J. H.....	90 Grand Street, New York.			
Loth, Joseph.....	65 Greene	"	"	



Low, A. A.....	31	Burling Slip, New York.		
Low, A. Augustus.....	31	Burling Slip,		"
Ludwig, E.....	469-471	Broome Street,		"
Lyman, Joseph.....	31	Burling Slip,		"
Mackay, J. Phillips.....		Paterson, N. J.		
Mende, Alex. P.....	27	Lispenard Street, New York.		
Meyenberg, S. M.....		Hoboken, N. J.		
Milton, Wm. F.....	159	Maiden Lane, New York.		
Morgan & Bottum.....		South Coventry, Conn.		
Morgenroth, Gustavus A., Jr.....	159	Maiden Lane, New York.		
Morlot, George.....		Paterson, N. J.		
Murray, Russell.....	52	Greene Street, New York.		
New York Silk Conditioning Works...	13	Mercer	"	"
O'Donoghue, D.....	91	Grand	"	"
Paul, Frank.....		Montreal, Canada.		
Pelgram & Meyer.....	58-60	Greene Street, New York.		
Plunkett, Thos. F.....		Tariffville, Conn.		
Pomeroy, S. W. Jr.,.....	60	Wall Street, New York.		
Richardson, B.....	43	Mercer	"	"
Rossmässler, Richard.....		Philadelphia, Pa.		
Ryle, Wm. T.....	54	Howard Street, New York.		
Silberman, J.....	35	Mercer	"	"
Simes, Chas. F.....	46	Howard	"	"
Simon, Herman.....		Town of Union, N. J.		
Simon, Robert.....		Town of Union, N. J.		
Simonds, J. H.....		Warehouse Point, Conn.		
Skinner, Geo. B. & Co.,.....		Yonkers, N. Y.		
Skinner, Wm.....		Holyoke, Mass.		
Skinner, Wm. C.....	508	Broadway, New York.		
Smith, Benj. D.....	113	Water Street,	"	
Smith, Isaac.....	446	Broome	"	"
Smith, L. Bayard.....	77	William	"	"
Smith, L. O.....		Philadelphia, Pa.		
Smith, S. K.....		Pittsfield, Mass.		
Stearns, John N.....	458	Broome Street, New York.		
Stelle, Louis R.....		Sanquoit (near Utica)	"	
Stevens, E. W.....	130	Water Street,	"	

## THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Strange, A. B.....	96-98 Prince Street, New York.
Strange, Theodore.....	96-98 Prince       “       “
Strange, Wm.....	Paterson, N. J.
Streuli, Alfred.....	70 Mercer Street, New York
Struss, Henry W.....	110 Grand       “       “
Takahashi, S. K., Consul of Japan...	7 Warren       “       “
Tilt, Albert.....	Paterson, N. J.
Vivanti, A. L.....	499 Broadway, New York.
Walker, John T.....	81 Pine Street,       “
Walter, Richard.....	222 Church       “       “
Wamsley, Philip.....	353 Canal       “       “
Warner, Luther J.....	Northampton, Mass.
Westervelt, E.....	42 Cedar Street, New York.
Wilson, H. B.....	33-35 Greene       “       “

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Allen, Franklin.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Haywood, Geo. M.....	39 White Street, New York
Low, Seth.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ryle, John.....	Paterson, N. J.
Sheehan, Daniel J., Secretary.....	“       “
Takaki, Samro.....	Yokohama, Japan.
Tomita, Tetsnoski.....	London, England.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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In conformity with the by-laws of the Association, the Secretary has the honor to submit the following report, prepared under direction of the Board of Government, and presenting a review for the past twelve months of silk manufacturing interests and the transactions of the Silk Association of America.

The year under review was made memorable by the passage of a new tariff act. It is yet too soon to anticipate the full effects of that act, by which the rates of duty on imports are materially and very generally reduced. It is hoped, however, that a more honest valuation of imported invoices will be brought about through the operation of the new law.

In some respects the tariff agitation of the past year differed from that of its predecessors. A Tariff Commission gave a hearing to the various branches of industry. The silk trade, as represented by this Association, presented a schedule based upon mutual concessions in which many differences had been reconciled, and offering to substitute specific for ad valorem duties. While it must be admitted that no scheme of the kind can meet every requirement of the diverse interests of the silk trade and manufacture, the schedule presented by this Association to the Tariff Commission was the result of careful investigation by our best qualified members, and will furnish a fair basis in future years when the subject is again brought up for consideration.

Uncertainty as to the effect of the new tariff upon the amount of importations of foreign goods has operated with other influences to

cause continued dulness in several branches of the silk trade. Comparing the past twelve months with the similar period preceding, it appears that the imports of silk manufactures have altogether increased about 4 per cent. There was a very large and noteworthy increase in velvets, of which 50 per cent. more were imported last year than in the year before. The following table gives further details of such comparisons:

## COMPARATIVE TABLE.\*

IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES LANDED  
AT NEW YORK.

COMPARISON BETWEEN 12 MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1882,  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1883.

ARTICLES,	Amount of Increase.	Per cent of Increase.	Amount of Decrease.	Per cent of Decrease.
Silk piece-goods....	\$ 596,305	3	\$.....	..
Satins.....	.....	.....	87,716	40
Crapes.....	.....	.....	55,004	10
Pongees.....	24,900	.....	.....	.....
Plushes.....	127,076	13	.....	.....
Velvets.....	671,222	50	.....	.....
Ribbons.....	.....	.....	249,183	9
Laces.....	233,150	7	.....	.....
Shawls.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Gloves.....	164,712	105	.....	.....
Cravats.....	6,281	9	.....	.....
Handkerchiefs.....	.....	.....	3,229	5
Hose.....	122,182	71	.....	.....
Threads and yarns..	.....	.....	8,508	6
Braids and bindings.	.....	.....	37,930	3
Silk and worsted...	.....	.....	35,597	28
Silk and cotton.....	25,871	1	.....	.....
Silk and linen.....	.....	.....	1,599	.....
TOTAL	1,492,902	4		

\* This is a table of differences only. The full amounts of importation are given in tables at the close of the report.

Late in the Spring of 1882, owing to rumors of short crops, there was a slight rise in the prices of European raw silk. This applied mostly to Italian products; its indirect effect upon those of China and Japan was scarcely apparent in our market. At that time, how-

ever, an advance of a shilling per pound took place in the London market for Shanghai silk, and was ascribed to telegrams reporting a short crop in China. With the exception of these fluctuations, which were transient, the tendency of prices of all kinds of raw silk has been steadily though very gradually downward during the twelve months ending May 1st. In that interval the highest prices were in June 1882; the lowest in April, 1883; the difference of value in various grades and kinds being from five to twelve per cent.

The entire decline has brought down raw silk somewhat nearly to the lowest point reached in years of extreme depression. Other markets have suffered similarly. A pressure for the sale of European raw silks is noted abroad as the chief cause of this decline, which has taken place in the face of a combination in China, where it is estimated that 15,000 bales have been withdrawn from market by a clique of native speculators.

There is no improvement to record in the quality and condition of Asiatic silks. The large quantities brought from Japan include much that is inferior. It must be said that, in general, Japanese silks have not gained in repute by last year's shipments, while brought into competition if not into contrast with the products of Europe.

The importation of raw silk during the past year exceeded any preceding, in number of packages and especially in value, the excess of cost over that of the previous year being about 14 per cent. A noteworthy feature of this importation is the continually increasing amount of European and Japanese silks absorbed in our factories, being a total of more than 60 per cent over the previous year, simultaneously with a decrease in silks from China, amounting to about 30 per cent. It appears that a trade of more than 4,000 bales, represented by a value of fully \$2,100,000, and constituting at least 15 per cent. of the entire import of raw silk into this country, has been transferred from China to Europe and Japan. Although the disproportionally high price of Chinese silks is the chief occasion of this transfer of trade, it has resulted in the more extensive use by our manufacturers of the best silks in the market, in the place of inferior grades. As this change tends toward the production of superior goods, it is a subject for congratulation. The increase and decrease referred to are further shown in the following table:



## COMPARATIVE TABLE.\*

## IMPORTS OF RAW SILK, &amp;c., AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN 12 MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1882,  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1883.

ITEMS OF COMPARISON.	No. of Pack- ages.	Invoice Value.
Total receipts, raw, waste, etc. 12 months to April 30, 1883,	25,660	\$15,272,628
“ “ “ April 30, 1882,	23,474	13,326,272
Increase of total receipts for 12 months (including waste, &c.),	2,186	1,946,356
Percentage of increase, 9% on packages, 14% on value.		
Total raw silk, 12 months to April 30, 1883. . . . .	22,761	14,324,248
“ “ “ April 30, 1882. . . . .	21,519	12,582,757
Increase of total raw silk for 12 months. . . . .	1,242	1,741,491
Percentage of increase, 6% on packages, 14% on value.		
Strictly European raw; 12 months to April 30, 1883. . . . .	3,129	3,777,479
“ “ “ April 30, 1882. . . . .	1,876	2,395,360
Increase of strictly European raw, in 12 months. . . . .	1,253	1,382,119
Percentage of increase, 66% on packages, 58% on value.		
Raw from Japan, 12 months to April 30, 1883. . . . .	9,879	6,296,150
“ “ “ April 30, 1882. . . . .	5,791	3,830,141
Increase of raw from Japan in 12 months. . . . .	4,088	2,466,009
Percentage of increase, 71% on packages, 64% on value.		
Raw from Hong Kong, 12 months to April 30, 1883. . . . .	4,187	1,489,476
“ “ “ April 30, 1882. . . . .	5,220	2,036,848
Decrease of raw from Hong Kong. . . . .	1,033	547,372
Percentage of decrease, 20% on packages, 27% on value.		
Raw from Shanghai, 12 months to April 30, 1883. . . . .	5,394	2,663,802
“ “ “ April 30, 1882. . . . .	7,805	3,905,116
Decrease of raw from Shanghai. . . . .	2,411	1,241,314
Percentage of decrease, 31% on packages, 32% on value.		
Decrease of Asiatic via Europe, in 12 months. . . . .	655	318,491
“ Hong Kong “ “ . . . . .	1,033	547,372
“ Shanghai “ “ . . . . .	2,411	1,241,314
Trade transferred from China to Japan and Europe. . . . .	4,099	2,107,177
Percentage of whole annual import transferred, 18% on packages, 15% on value.		

\* Complete tables of imports of raw silk are given at the close of the report.

The manufacture of sewing silk and machine twist has considerably increased during the past year, as it did in the year preceding. Prominent firms have added from 10 to 20 per cent. to the amount of their production. The increase is chiefly in machine twist. Prices have ruled low with a slightly downward tendency, but have been fairly maintained at a point that gives a slender margin for profit, and the trade is regarded as in a healthy condition. The profit being so small, there has been less inducement than heretofore to the sharp competition which generally characterizes this branch of business. The higher grades of raw silk have been more largely used in manufacture, and the coarse Canton silks less, than hitherto. The changes of firms have been fewer than usual; no failures of importance have taken place in this branch of silk business, and none whatever in manufacture confined to machine twist. While there has been no general enlargement of premises and facilities, some of the mills have added considerably to their machinery and number of employes. The standard of quality has been fully kept up, and there is little demand for low grades. Good sewing silks may now be obtained so cheaply that an inferior article would find no place in the market, and while the price of silk thread remains so low, there is no temptation to consumers to substitute cotton or linen threads.

During the past season the business of throwing silks has suffered from various causes and is much depressed. Owing to the general dulness of trade, weavers and other silk manufacturers have in several instances placed their thrown silks on the market, and thus brought them into competition with the product of the regular throwsters.

In ribbon manufacture the volume of business has been nearly if not quite as large as in the preceding year. Home competition has, however, brought down the profits of this branch of business so that prices are exceedingly close to cost of manufacture. This was especially the case with satin-gros-grain ribbons, in which for a while a large business was done at very small profit. A marked change is noted in respect to the width of ribbons now in demand. Instead of the 20s, 30s and 40s that were required, 2s, 3s, 5s, 7s

and 9s or at most not wider than 12s are called for. This change of fashion has compelled expensive alteration of machinery, and in any case the cost of narrow goods is proportionally greater than that of wide ones, while prices have ruled uniformly low. The demand for wide ribbons fell off after last Fall, and there has been little call for sashes during the present Spring. A few specialties have done well, and Ottoman ribbons have had a fair sale, but the general dulness of trade and the lateness of the Spring have affected the business of the present year, especially as to prices, which are decidedly lower than they were six months ago.

Few if any of the makers of piece goods have had a satisfactory year. The demand for dress brocades, which was good in the Spring of 1882, fell rapidly in the later months, and very few of these goods have been sold since last Fall. For colored gros-grains there was a fair demand as late as November, but since then prices have ruled exceedingly low. Black gros-grains have been brought down to cost, in the face of sharp home competition and an absence of effective demand. Ottoman piece-goods were for a while in high favor, but the active business did not last long enough to be largely remunerative. In general there has been a constant crowding down of prices for staple piece-goods, and they have fully participated in the general depression of the dry-goods business. It is currently asserted among dealers that there is a reduced consumption of silk goods; opinions differing as to the cause. Mixtures of silk with worsted or cotton have doubtless somewhat filled the place of pure silks, and the finer wool fabrics have been bought instead of silk to a considerable extent in certain lines, but it is questionable whether the silk business is more depressed than the other textile interests. The sale of handkerchiefs has largely fallen off. In several instances, however, the manufacturers of broad goods have profited by the production of novelties and specialties, and many richer and more costly goods have thus been brought into existence. Those who invent new goods, generally do well with them until they are extensively copied, when they cease to be profitable; and it usually happens at the last that the copyists are the heaviest sufferers. Success comes to those who can make the fashion instead of following it.



The trimming and passementerie trade has suffered more than other branches, and the business hardly reaches half the amount of its more fortunate years. The outlook is not encouraging. In some instances, however, the manufacturers of trimmings have found a market by producing specialties in millinery and for upholstery. The competition for the remaining trade being very severe, it yields little profit.

The total amount of production of silk laces has decidedly increased, and one or two firms are newly entering into the business. Lace scarfings have not been in as much demand as hitherto, but Spanish guipure and Chantilly are called for, and several new laces have come into vogue. The broader laces, used for dresses, are not so largely sought for, but the milliners have come to the rescue of the lace-makers, and silk is taking the place of feathers and tinsel. A peculiarity of the recent season is the great variety of colors in which laces are required ; mostly the more novel and delicate shades, adding greatly to the risk and difficulty of manufacture. For lace mitts there has been a steady demand.

Taken collectively, the silk manufacture of the country is working more economically and on a smaller margin of profit than ever before. Its growth is continuous, not very rapid, not at all speculative, and apparently not much in excess of the capacity for consumption. The volume of foreign importation is very large, and not likely soon to diminish ; but wherever American silks obtain a footing, they keep the position by their merits. Except in a few branches, the hardest competition is now with the home producer.

There have been fewer changes than usual in the membership of the Association, and no losses by death during the past year. A recent effort to place the finances of the Association on a basis of more permanent and adequate support, has thus far met with liberal responses.



The foregoing report was informally presented at the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America, held at 446 Broome Street, May 15th, 1883 ; and was read, accepted and ordered to be printed at a meeting of the Board of Government held June 12th, 1883.

WM. C. WYCKOFF, *Secretary.*



## STATISTICS.

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A brief explanation of the following statistics may contribute to their usefulness. There are complete tables of the imports of raw silk, waste silk and pierced cocoons at the ports of New York and San Francisco : the quantity that arrives elsewhere in the United States is inconsiderable. The number of bales or packages as stated in the tables is accurate; their valuation, as furnished by Custom House returns, is probably only approximate. The tables of imports of raw silk are brought down to a later date than the Secretary's report, and indicate the proportion of the supply derived from different sources.

The tables of imports of silk manufactures at the port of New York show a smaller total than in the preceding fiscal year, which was the largest within ten years. The diminution is due, at least in part, to the withholding of goods for the operation of the new tariff.

It will be noticed that the tables of this report conclude all entries under the old tariff. In drawing deductions from the figures of these tables, two things should be considered: first, the values assigned are those of the invoices, and are made as low by the importer as the Custom House authorities will permit; it is believed, in fact, that the goods are largely undervalued. The official reports of investigating commissions appointed by the U. S. Government have estimated the undervaluation as on the average not less

than 25 per cent. Second, the duty paid on the goods, and the importers' profits, should be added to the invoices, in any calculation of the value of these imports in United States markets. Of all the silk goods brought into this country, 94 to 95 per cent. come to the port of New York.

The tables of imports of both raw silk and manufactures give the details by fiscal as well as by calendar years.

A table is furnished estimating the value of silk goods manufactured in the United States in 1882. These figures cannot be directly compared with those of imported goods, for reasons already stated. It may be assumed, however, that our factories contributed more than a third in value of the silk goods used in the country.

The table of United States imports entered for home consumption shows distinctly the sources of the public revenue from Customs duties. Silk goods stand high in the list of articles contributing to that revenue, and the greater part of it is derived from a few sources.



# SILK MANUFACTURE

IN THE UNITED STATES.

## PRODUCTION OF FINISHED GOODS,

*In the Calendar Year ending December 31st, 1882.*



Sewing-silk, Machine Twist, &c.....	\$9,281,263
Dress and Piece Goods.....	7,459,109
Tie Silks and Scarfs.....	609,332
Millinery Silks.....	978,906
Handkerchiefs.....	4,948,804
Ribbons.....	7,967,263
Laces.....	695,155
Braids and Bindings.....	1,150,307
Trimmings, &c.....	5,248,230
Mixed Goods and Silk Values therein.....	1,126,172
TOTAL.....	<u>\$39,464,541</u>

### RECAPITULATION.

Sewings, Twist, Floss Silk, &c.....	\$9,281,263
Broad Goods.....	9,047,347
Handkerchiefs, Ribbons and Laces.....	13,611,222
Trimmings and Small Goods.....	6,398,537
Mixed Goods and Silk values therein.....	1,126,172
TOTAL.....	<u><u>\$39,464,541</u></u>

## IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

IN THE CALENDAR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

MONTHS.	1882.		1881.		1880.		1879.		1878.		1877.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
January.....	1,582	\$974,471	1,948	\$1,031,400	1,798	\$1,026,190	153	\$102,124	804	\$424,982	974	\$666,505
February.....	1,756	1,115,482	1,644	837,823	2,147	1,177,542	2,493	1,203,467	959	497,737	1,281	818,844
March.....	1,712	1,083,017	2,080	1,142,204	2,737	1,393,635	1,358	727,885	1,177	634,944	1,342	879,466
April.....	2,165	1,422,861	1,716	938,512	897	532,404	1,333	706,697	999	515,329	339	222,214
May.....	1,711	1,158,570	1,445	706,916	1,951	1,075,375	908	465,839	1,034	407,643	988	499,609
June.....	1,334	862,138	1,437	718,651	1,441	763,920	1,921	934,443	968	438,831	846	480,599
July.....	1,301	886,681	1,171	610,609	957	472,827	894	497,614	515	258,485	224	137,989
August.....	1,105	742,590	967	529,978	649	360,043	1,274	640,342	627	287,174	692	327,013
September...	1,658	1,097,839	2,141	1,182,135	2,391	1,352,478	1,521	791,138	1,276	663,207	905	470,576
October.....	2,940	1,817,893	1,177	737,238	2,242	1,280,170	2,155	1,137,293	1,733	893,685	797	355,100
November...	2,569	1,575,134	3,859	2,131,334	1,234	732,364	1,239	725,183	1,933	998,248	395	199,490
December...	2,056	1,304,132	2,107	1,370,065	2,455	1,311,779	3,687	1,989,307	1,699	839,427	1,236	592,849
TOTALS....	21,889	14,040,808	21,692	11,936,865	20,899	11,478,727	18,936	9,921,332	13,724	6,859,692	10,019	5,650,255

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

# IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

IN THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

MONTHS.	1882-1883.		1881-1882.		1880-1881.		1879-1880.		1878-1879.		1877-1878.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
July.....	1,301	\$886,681	1,171	\$610,609	957	\$472,827	894	\$497,614	515	\$258,485	224	\$137,989
August.....	1,105	742,590	967	529,978	649	360,043	1,274	640,342	627	287,174	692	327,013
September...	1,658	1,097,839	2,141	1,182,135	2,391	1,352,478	1,521	791,138	1,276	663,207	905	470,576
October.....	2,940	1,817,893	1,177	737,238	2,242	1,280,170	2,155	1,137,293	1,733	893,685	797	355,100
November...	2,569	1,575,134	3,859	2,131,334	1,234	732,364	1,239	725,183	1,933	998,248	395	199,490
December...	2,056	1,304,132	2,107	1,370,065	2,455	1,311,779	3,687	1,989,307	1,699	839,427	1,236	592,849
January.....	2,843	1,675,982	1,582	974,471	1,948	1,031,400	1,798	1,026,190	153	102,124	804	424,982
February.....	1,637	1,003,903	1,756	1,115,482	1,644	837,823	2,147	1,177,542	2,493	1,203,467	959	497,737
March.....	2,023	1,175,896	1,712	1,083,017	2,080	1,142,204	2,737	1,393,635	1,358	727,885	1,177	634,944
April.....	1,584	1,023,490	2,165	1,422,861	1,716	938,512	897	532,404	1,333	706,697	999	515,329
May.....	2,666	1,488,700	1,711	1,158,570	1,445	706,916	1,951	1,075,375	908	465,839	1,034	407,643
June.....	1,545	895,344	1,334	862,138	1,437	718,651	1,441	763,920	1,921	934,443	968	438,831
TOTALS...	23,927	14,687,584	21,682	13,177,898	20,198	10,885,167	21,741	11,749,943	15,949	8,080,681	10,190	5,002,483

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.



## IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

MONTHS.	SHIPMENTS FROM EUROPE.				SHIPMENTS FROM ASIA.						TOTALS.	
	Strictly Europ'n.		Re-ship'd Asiatic		Japan.		Hong Kong.		Shanghai.			
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
July, 1882...	166	\$220,580	3	\$ 374	753	\$503,232	194	\$ 74,706	185	\$ 87,789	1,301	\$ 886,681
Aug. " ...	219	271,991	25	15,490	437	281,584	309	113,600	115	59,925	1,105	742,590
Sept. " ...	259	318,602	21	12,924	659	435,757	267	105,273	452	225,283	1,658	1,097,839
Oct. " ...	283	331,949	26	17,117	1,327	864,681	386	139,309	918	464,837	2,940	1,817,893
Nov. " ...	333	403,311	19	8,860	1,164	750,509	738	244,882	315	167,572	2,569	1,575,134
Dec. " ...	356	406,676	.....	.....	866	542,389	456	162,690	378	192,377	2,056	1,304,132
Jan. 1883...	307	369,236	13	9,777	1,182	729,434	540	184,190	801	383,345	2,843	1,675,982
Feb. " ...	234	284,667	8	4,135	639	395,661	389	133,034	367	186,406	1,637	1,003,903
Mar. " ...	223	265,138	19	11,894	788	482,168	441	155,075	552	261,621	2,023	1,175,896
April, " ...	280	314,613	6	4,392	870	516,515	173	57,764	255	130,206	1,584	1,023,490
May, " ...	297	334,773	61	35,475	964	568,129	662	233,688	682	316,635	2,666	1,488,700
June, " ...	174	195,073	40	24,829	503	309,056	217	74,059	611	292,327	1,545	895,344
TOTALS...	3,131	3,716,609	241	145,267	10,152	6,379,115	4,772	1,678,270	5,631	2,768,323	23,927	14,687,584

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

# IMPORTS OF WASTE SILK AND PIERCED COCOONS AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

IN THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

MONTHS.	1882-1883.		1881-1882.		1880-1881.		1879-1880.		1878-1879.		1877-1878.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
July .....	359	\$130,349	69	\$53,086	.....	.....	2	\$ 246	26	\$7,569	89	\$36,456
August .....	58	14,033	240	87,295	28	\$12,590	164	50,872	6	926	3	1,200
September...	70	9,993	13	8,266	20	6,155	441	209,533	.....	.....	95	22,198
October .....	237	65,762	50	24,498	17	8,828	1,584	412,286	1	300	467	105,277
November...	383	80,718	88	39,471	42	14,212	1,055	300,441	34	10,469	485	103,034
December...	603	196,616	187	63,721	19	8,264	338	78,573	30	20,148	550	121,242
January .....	180	62,548	469	161,819	78	30,763	177	73,924	.....	.....	102	19,095
February...	266	103,213	142	16,871	12	4,872	70	12,604	35	2,702	56	29,101
March .....	299	113,752	391	145,178	327	138,492	50	16,210	67	30,007	196	40,048
April .....	123	47,870	7	3,537	647	178,949	10	6,939	29	14,604	189	57,891
May .....	71	34,650	318	121,591	266	120,258	32	16,781	100	48,380	68	20,904
June .....	126	64,709	3	1,935	33	19,515	27	28,097	14	6,187	6	2,112
TOTALS...	2,775	924,213	1,977	727,268	1,489	542,898	3,950	1,206,506	342	141,292	2,306	558,558

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

# IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, IN THE CALENDAR YEARS.

ARTICLES.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Silk piece goods...	\$21,025,799	\$16,959,043	\$17,665,038	\$15,104,026	\$11,834,931	\$11,978,135	\$12,707,102	\$12,639,397	\$10,581,299	\$9,764,650
Satins....	156,508	243,273	267,929	202,672	50,219	26,795	41,403	107,501	250,756	205,524
Crapes.....	542,990	517,798	443,238	435,662	372,231	397,905	504,277	470,806	641,380	577,575
Pongees.....	18,081	13,499	8,205	1,996	394	2,617	.....	10,126	2,629	561
Pushes.....	1,146,691	898,553	408,219	125,487	101,198	73,777	85,668	125,722	127,045	221,421
Velvets.....	1,774,402	1,255,091	2,044,139	1,976,133	1,510,240	1,049,305	1,384,450	1,151,427	1,087,131	888,143
Ribbons.....	2,756,614	2,614,918	3,563,848	2,180,260	1,829,838	1,689,413	1,837,537	2,984,271	3,180,647	4,740,040
Laces.....	4,161,405	2,999,193	1,540,892	1,959,969	921,265	1,158,689	1,248,740	1,030,055	1,708,181	1,960,672
Embroideries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020	.....	699	1,224	2,644
Shawls.....	5,739	8,268	20,677	11,179	5,519	5,611	5,831	71,981	151	5,345
Gloves.....	239,741	184,495	228,338	126,284	112,941	41,189	29,812	46,622	23,571	40,396
Cravats.....	74,586	63,233	93,339	115,441	101,049	55,777	50,271	411,689	186,730	115,663
Handkerchiefs....	72,564	72,541	64,077	54,688	48,761	49,932	46,294	117,368	38,754	25,862
Mantillas..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573	.....	.....	.....
Vestings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,427	3,608	2,467	53,431
Hose....	217,729	126,825	118,838	89,997	48,955	34,128	55,618	46,790	26,958	42,323
Threads and yarns	121,328	189,215	239,072	194,103	50,632	81,764	16,557	11,367	37,898	31,611
Braids and bindings	1,159,580	1,190,260	1,646,868	1,343,760	935,933	1,143,737	964,883	1,200,555	1,038,320	1,033,906
Silk and worsted...	110,279	120,579	199,854	156,293	136,065	136,194	165,714	421,791	476,561	599,967
Silk and cotton...	5,047,844	4,267,394	4,751,946	2,652,228	1,981,899	1,992,033	2,034,823	2,312,654	3,876,952	4,064,077
Silk and linen.....	2,154	2,195	943	651	660	3,720	10,316	3,689	3,897	5,511
TOTALS .....	38,634,034	31,636,377	33,305,460	25,830,829	20,042,730	19,922,741	21,192,386	23,168,118	23,292,551	24,379,322

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

# IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES ENTERED AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,

IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH.

ARTICLES.	1882-1883.	1881-1882.	1880-1881.	1879-1880.	1878-1879.	1877-1878.	1876-1877.
Silk piece goods.....	\$18,585,806	\$19,429,606	\$16,167,056	\$16,696,145	\$13,877,796	\$11,281,968	\$12,647,212
Satins.....	109,666	200,763	272,641	263,591	113,705	33,081	28,460
Crapes.....	479,962	536,277	489,560	457,071	434,744	324,040	517,014
Pongees.....	30,938	8,651	16,477	3,212	1,996	580	2,431
Plushes.....	875,785	1,121,990	495,496	212,176	130,657	57,963	80,731
Velvets.....	1,940,015	1,402,663	1,575,715	2,207,296	1,713,879	1,221,545	1,398,787
Ribbons.....	2,229,226	2,707,693	3,103,564	2,975,147	1,995,257	1,640,647	1,524,724
Laces.....	3,126,597	4,073,891	1,883,236	1,295,017	944,530	1,064,437	1,033,228
Embroideries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,552	468
Shawls.....	6,810	7,790	17,466	13,908	9,978	1,057	5,650
Gloves.....	333,716	170,151	204,703	223,265	106,483	104,970	30,591
Cravats.....	69,455	60,341	69,914	117,996	121,555	63,881	51,066
Handkerchiefs.....	59,786	75,671	53,727	65,135	47,248	41,926	67,278
Vestings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,616
Hose.....	297,960	179,254	110,277	106,596	60,646	45,686	51,381
Threads and yarns.....	155,282	128,790	175,627	303,215	59,563	85,924	35,456
Braids and bindings.....	1,087,416	1,191,140	1,323,437	1,707,114	1,002,042	1,129,209	992,549
Silk and worsted.....	90,786	123,939	174,390	135,434	158,995	125,121	141,062
Silk and cotton.....	4,486,836	5,011,843	4,366,921	3,813,793	2,244,018	1,852,105	2,092,326
Silk and linen.....	1,039	2,253	1,644	398	811	2,969	7,555
TOTALS.....	33,967,171	36,432,706	30,501,851	30,596,509	23,023,903	19,078,661	20,709,585

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,  
IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

MONTHS.	Silk piece gds.	Satins.	Crapes.	Pongees.	Plushes.	Velvets.	Ribbons.	Laces.	Shawls.
July, 1882.....	\$1,598,854	\$ 8,320	\$57,628	.....	\$143,021	\$248,362	\$222,093	\$391,921	\$ 365
Aug. " .....	2,806,546	12,816	57,089	\$ 634	148,213	335,182	426,637	496,913	69
Sept. " .....	2,222,488	4,377	59,024	.....	132,395	230,571	303,062	317,125	177
Oct. " .....	1,702,556	6,202	21,081	.....	138,845	187,647	140,324	172,910	818
Nov. " .....	1,403,927	17,004	17,562	.....	104,284	182,344	91,527	191,768	72
Dec. " .....	1,147,245	10,861	36,108	3,918	37,019	100,415	107,920	271,459	587
Jan. 1883.....	1,687,348	15,102	42,122	2,953	26,748	85,120	238,246	398,058	941
Feb. " .....	2,037,178	11,682	54,507	10,009	26,160	128,368	270,317	249,848	1,877
Mar. " .....	1,730,606	12,208	52,608	6,111	29,229	145,531	151,186	220,875	1,024
Apr. " .....	836,778	4,668	30,521	.....	28,085	53,764	93,636	181,507	592
May " .....	791,809	1,360	28,149	420	32,120	84,765	119,918	190,024	235
June " .....	620,561	5,066	23,563	.....	29,666	157,946	63,820	44,189	53
TOTALS .	18,585,896	109,666	479,962	30,938	875,785	1,940,015	2,229,226	3,126,597	6,810

MONTHS.	Gloves.	Cravats.	Handkerchs.	Hose.	Thrds. & Yns.	Braids & Bds.	Silk & Wool.	Silk & Cotton.	Silk & Linen.	TOTALS.
July, 1882...	\$ 9,433	\$16,750	\$ 8,001	\$16,452	\$ 2,929	\$ 91,693	\$15,274	\$450,402	.....	\$3,281,498*
Aug. " .....	18,671	10,054	12,261	20,972	2,971	152,089	14,163	516,104	\$997	5,032,381
Sept. " .....	22,785	8,775	12,607	18,682	13,025	117,169	9,202	453,635	.....	3,925,639
Oct. " .....	15,936	2,268	9,877	15,050	15,306	74,730	11,586	345,642	.....	2,806,778
Nov. " .....	4,074	1,255	7,277	18,580	48,101	88,194	5,136	347,003	.....	2,532,026
Dec. " .....	25,258	8,148	2,004	24,592	14,069	83,403	6,386	296,473	.....	2,178,840
Jan. 1883...	35,013	5,432	502	41,782	3,899	91,478	1,590	468,634	.....	3,144,968
Feb. " .....	52,219	4,603	3,120	47,012	17,461	116,342	6,312	410,753	40	3,441,868
Mar. " .....	57,043	3,754	1,090	47,041	17,521	99,466	8,562	435,694	.....	3,020,149
Apr. " .....	50,555	3	1,238	30,665	3,661	68,339	3,727	316,115	2	1,703,856
May, " .....	28,149	4,357	237	14,897	10,017	56,831	5,436	313,264	.....	1,681,988
June, " .....	14,580	3,996	972	8,235	6,322	47,682	3,412	133,117	.....	1,103,180
TOTALS...	333,710	69,455	59,786	297,960	155,282	1,087,416	90,786	4,486,836	1,039	33,967,171

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.



SUGAR, MOLASSES, &amp;c., DUTIES IN DETAIL, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1882.

ARTICLES.	VALUES.	DUTIES.	Duty reduced to ad valorem.
Sugar .....	\$84,355,545 58	\$46,711,795 14	55.37 per cent.
Molasses .....	9,689,686 79	2,221,478 31	22.93 "
Syrup, melada, concentrated molasses, etc. ....	467,554 00	265,039 42	56.69 "
Sugar candy and confectionery .....	11,010 92	8,966 29	81.43 "
TOTAL .....	94,523,797 29	49,207,279 16	52.06 "

## WOOL AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES, DUTIES IN DETAIL, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1882.

ARTICLES.	VALUES	DUTIES.	Duty reduced to ad valorem.
Clothing wools, class No. 1 .....	\$3,042,407 30	\$1,693,078 33	55.64 per cent.
Combing wools, " 2 .....	648,252 14	304,132 95	46.92 "
Carpet wools, " 3 .....	6,642,699 10	1,857,441 90	27.96 "
Total raw or unmanufactured wool .....	10,333,358 54	3,854,653 18	37.30 "
Dress goods—women's and children's .....	19,070,816 77	12,910,677 95	67.70 "
Cloths wholly or in part of wool .....	10,487,059 97	7,697,416 96	73.40 "
Carpets and carpeting .....	1,257,234 47	672,117 31	53.46 "
Shawls .....	1,071,666 84	627,944 64	58.73 "
Ready-made clothing .....	982,485 02	626,262 21	63.74 "
Manufactures of wool not otherwise specified .....	1,107,402 22	750,947 41	67.81 "
Manufactures of worsted, alpaca, etc., not otherwise specified .....	799,043 00	606,230 16	75.87 "
Hosiery and knit goods .....	771,739 19	438,036 35	56.76 "
Yarns—woolen and worsted .....	416,607 51	325,950 41	78.35 "
Webbings, beltings, bindings, braid, fringes, etc. ....	462,711 00	316,049 87	68.30 "
Shirts, drawers, etc. (not included in hosiery and knit goods) .....	180,589 40	120,594 11	66.78 "
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks .....	342,071 00	110,114 58	32.19 "
Wearing apparel not otherwise specified .....	177,382 36	98,772 19	55.68 "
Belts and felts for paper and printing machines .....	127,969 00	73,143 53	57.16 "
Flannels .....	14,424 12	11,446 59	79.36 "
Blankets .....	8,877 39	6,864 54	77.33 "
Balmorals .....	3,771 00	3,371 55	89.41 "
Hats .....	3,573 62	2,422 54	67.79 "
TOTAL MANUFACTURES OF WOOL .....	37,284,823 88	25,398,362 90	68.12 "

## SILK MANUFACTURES, DUTIES IN DETAIL, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1882.

ARTICLES.		VALUES.	DUTIES.	Duty Per ct.
Dress and piece goods.....		\$20,838,069 85	\$12,502,841 91	60.00
Silk manufactures not otherwise specified, silk component of chief value.		4,498,783 36	2,699,270 01	60.00
“ “ 25 per cent. other than silk..		2,546,844 67	1,273,422 34	50.00
Laces.....		4,029,333 00	2,417,599 80	60.00
Ribbons.....		2,008,001 00	1,204,800 60	60.00
“ edge of cotton.....		716,141 00	358,070 50	50.00
Velvets.....		1,634,252 00	980,551 20	60.00
Braids, fringes and galloons.....		670,894 17	402,536 50	60.00
Hosiery.....		529,644 60	317,786 76	60.00
Ready-made clothing.....		470,566 00	282,339 60	60.00
Handkerchiefs.....		70,777 00	42,466 20	60.00
Hats, caps and bonnets.....		43,490 00	26,094 00	60.00
Buttons and ornaments, silk component of chief value.....		39,604 00	23,762 40	60.00
“ “ 25 per cent. other than silk.....		3,917 00	1,958 50	50.00
Silk and india-rubber, silk component of chief value.....		26,730 00	16,038 00	60.00
“ “ 25 per cent. other than silk.....		34,562 60	17,281 30	50.00
Shawls.....		10,985 00	6,591 00	60.00
Pongees.....		1,720 00	1,032 00	60.00
Threads and yarns in the gum or purified.....		96,338 00	38,535 20	40.00
Spun silk.....		47,296 00	16,553 60	35.00
Silk in the gum not more advanced than singles, tram., etc.....		8,269 00	2,894 15	35.00
Floss silk.....		2,033 00	711 55	35.00
TOTAL.....		38,328,251 25	22,633,137 12	59.05



# COTTON MANUFACTURES, DUTIES IN DETAIL, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1882.

## THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

29

ARTICLES.		VALUES.	DUTIES.	Duty reduced to ad val. per ct.
Not bleached, printed or colored, and over 5 oz. to sq. yard.		\$24,663 80	\$12,716 90	51.56
Plain bleached, not over 100 threads to sq. inch.		1,337,431 00	638,789 59	47.76
Printed or colored, not over 100 threads to sq. inch.		19,713 76	9,640 37	48.90
" " finer or lighter; not over 200 threads to sq. inch.		528,995 00	313,604 74	59.28
Jeans, denims, drillings, tickings, cottonades, etc., over 5 oz. per sq. yd., and not over 100 thlds. to inch.		107,099 00	50,732 65	47.37
" " " finer or lighter " 200 " "		1,933,640 37	1,030,944 20	53.31
" " " " over " "		568,797 54	270,308 69	47.52
All other cotton goods, value exceeding 25 cts. per sq. yard.		3,234 00	1,131 90	35.00
Hosiery.		7,312,743 00	2,559,460 05	35.00
Laces, cords, braids, gimps, galloons, insertings.		6,670,853 66	2,334,798 78	35.00
Ready-made clothing.		489,805 78	171,432 03	35.00
Shirts or drawers woven on frames.		23,087 49	8,080 62	35.00
Thread on spools, not exceeding 100 yards per spool.		40,172 00	30,746 85	76.54
" " exceeding 100 yards per spool.		44,509 00	35,846 63	80.54
Yarn or warp, on spools.		45,768 00	16 018 80	35.00
Thread, yarn, warps, not on spools, and not over 40 cents per lb.		165,318 00	79,033 35	47.81
" " " 60 " "		420,318 00	249,405 61	59.34
" " " 80 " "		489,158 00	301,275 51	61.59
" " " and over 80 cents per lb.		1,204,052 00	664,100 88	55.16
Velvets, velveteens velvet bindings, ribbons and vestings.		890,192 54	311,567 40	35.00
Waste and flocks.		3,644 00	728 80	20.00
Manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for.		8,962,110 55	3,136,738 69	35.00
TOTAL.		31,285,306 49	12,227,103 04	39.08

# DUTY-PAYING IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOME CONSUMPTION.—FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1882.

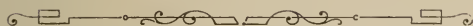
ARTICLES.	VALUES.	DUTIES.	TARIFF.	Duty re- duced to ad valorem, per cent.	Proportion of Total Duties, per cent.
Sugar, molasses and confectionery.....	\$94,523,797 29	\$49,207,279 16	mixed.	52.06	22.82
Wool, and manufactures of.....	47,618,182 42	29,253 016 08	mixed.	61.43	13 57
Silk, manufactures of.....	38,328,251 25	22,633,137 12	ad val.	59.05	10.50
Steel, and manufactures of.....	25,690,961 48	12,744,935 35	mixed.	49.61	5.91
Cotton, manufactures of.....	31,285,306 49	12,227,103 04	mixed.	39.08	5.67
Iron, and manufactures of.....	28,307,305 26	11 430,611 66	mixed.	40.38	5.30
Flax, and manufactures of.....	22,182,926 51	7,388 655 31	ad val.	33.31	3.43
Spirits and wines.....	9,453,593 49	6,766,451 13	mixed.	71.58	3 14
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	8,216,132 12	6,000,961 42	mixed.	73.04	2.79
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.....	14,161,115 97	4,981,453 14	mixed.	35.18	2.30
Tin, manufactures of.....	16,634,009 47	4,922,038 69	mixed.	29.59	2.28
Fruits, including nuts.....	18,047,937 22	4,427,135 45	mixed.	24.53	2.05
Breadstuffs, etc.....	16,478 596 33	4 152,827 86	mixed.	25.20	1.93
Fancy articles, perfumery, etc.....	9,654,978 88	3,913,245 05	ad val.	40.53	1.82
Glass, and manufactures of.....	6,753,537 11	3,845,709 73	mixed.	56.94	1.78
Leather, and manufactures of.....	12,215,203 48	3,785,326 62	ad val.	30.99	1.76
Earthenware and china.....	6,873,075 95	2,965,978 84	ad val.	43.15	1.38
Hemp, jute, etc., and manufactures of.....	12,382,386 48	2,414,080 50	mixed.	19 50	1.12
Wood, and manufactures of.....	8,967,290 69	1,696,867 34	mixed.	18.92	0.79
Furs, and manufactures of.....	5,216,333 19	1,135,129 91	ad val.	21.76	0.53
Buttons, and button materials.....	3,897,945 82	1,119,234 74	ad val.	28.71	0.52
Spices.....	2,290,776 79	1,056,920 32	specific.	46.14	0.49
Embroideries.....	2,991,496 00	1,047,023 60	ad val.	35.00	0.49
Animals, living.....	4,766,930 07	953,386 02	ad val.	20.00	0.44
Diamonds, cameos, mosaics, etc.....	8,393,656 39	842,639 90	ad val.	10.04	0.39

Clocks and watches.....	3,039,647 97	804,483 89	ad val	26.47	0.37
Books, engravings, prints, etc.....	3,002,696 76	745,402 30	ad val	24.82	0.35
Braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, etc.....	2,418,352 50	725,505 75	ad val.	30 00	0.34
Salt.....	1,561,131 74	715,243 13	specific.	45.82	0.33
Paper, and manufactures of.....	2,011,645 21	697,932 35	ad val.	34 70	0.32
Coal.....	2,192,689 23	621,099 25	specific.	28.33	0.29
Oils of all descriptions.....	1,301,585 53	514,492 22	mixed.	39.53	0.24
Musical instruments, etc.....	1,514,762 43	454,428 71	ad val.	30.03	0.21
Provisions, not otherwise specified.....	2,046,533 27	434,545 34	mixed.	21.23	0 20
Metals, and manufactures of.....	1,429,918 17	424,982 99	ad val.	29.72	0.20
Beer, ale and porter.....	937,806 59	417,202 09	specific.	44 49	0 19
Fish.....	1,333,017 37	414,915 63	specific.	31.12	0.19
Paints and colors.....	1,217,407 35	411,031 72	mixed.	33.76	0.19
Hats, bonnets and hoods.....	1,026,248 77	410,499 51	ad val.	40.00	0.19
Zinc, and manufactures of.....	949,041 92	377,159 01	mixed.	39.74	0.17
Marble, and manufactures of.....	575,144 60	353,705 12	mixed.	61.49	0.16
Seeds.....	1,455,170 18	281,038 84	mixed	19.31	0.13
Paintings, etc., not by American artists.....	2,574,815 91	259,894 88	ad val.	10.09	0.12
Hair, and manufactures of.....	831,085 32	225,065 71	ad val.	27 08	0.10
Vegetables, not otherwise specified.....	1,182,293 48	222,827 16	mixed.	18.85	0 10
Corsets, and corset-cloth.....	595,123 00	208,853 05	mixed.	35.09	0.10
Mats and matting.....	633,753 11	187,885 90	ad val.	29.65	0.09
Brass, and manufactures of.....	668,136 35	180,315 87	ad val.	26.99	0.08
Soap.....	316,061 49	143 470 20	mixed.	45 39	0.07
Clay.....	266,511 34	133,406 04	specific.	50.06	0.06
Lead, and manufactures of.....	211,934 99	126,301 70	mixed.	59.60	0.06
Gold and silver, manufactures of.....	341,279 87	116,550 60	mixed.	34.15	0.05
Copper, and manufactures of.....	317,172 34	109,496 50	mixed.	34.52	0.05
All other dutiable articles.....	14,209,363 72	3,988,785 58		28.07	1.85
TOTAL DUTY-PAYING IMPORTS.....	505,491,966 66	215,617,669 02		42.66	100.00



## ANNUAL DINNER,

May 15th, 1883.



The annual dinner of the Silk Association of America was given at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Tuesday, May 15th, 1883.

The members of the Association and their friends who were present made a total of 120 persons. The following gentlemen were guests of the Association :

Seth Low, the Mayor of Brooklyn; the Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, the Collector of the Port of New York ; the Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, Judge John Hopper and the Hon. John Hill, of New Jersey; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Franklin Allen, of Brooklyn, and Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of Washington, Chief of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. F. W. Cheney, the President of the Association, being absent on account of the death of a near relative, the dinner was presided over by Mr. Richardson, the first Vice-president.

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### OPENING REMARKS OF MR. BRITON RICHARDSON.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA : Some of you may require me to account why I sit in this chair to-night. I regret it as much as you do. An affliction in the family of our President has deprived us of his presence here to-night. Instead of being at the feast with us he has been at a funeral this afternoon, and is, therefore, unable to join with us in our festivities. I am sure he has the sympathy of all of us, and those of his immediate friends who are here will convey our sentiments to him.

During the past year our Association has strengthened somewhat and has done some good work. The trade for the past season, it is true, has not been what we had hoped it would be, not what we are just satisfied with ; but we hope for better

times in the future and can at least learn some valuable lessons from hard times and adversity. The long, protracted Winter, lingering as it does in the lap of Spring, the tariff discussions and other disturbing elements, have been the causes of our disappointment; but the Association has been awake, and its committees have been hard at work in regard to the tariff; and, although we have sacrificed 10% on the amount of protection, we have also gained something,—that is, in the shape of honest valuations—and we have to-day a decision from the Secretary of the Treasury in our favor relative to charges. As we know, some people, not content with the reduction of duty from 60% to 50%, wanted to reduce it still further by taking off all the charges they could possibly imagine or dream of. One man takes off from a net invoice of ribbons 12% for the paper wrapped around it at 63 cts. a pound, and for pins two centimes a dozen, and all that sort of thing, showing an ingenuity which, if turned to better purposes, would produce some good results for the man who availed himself of them. I am not going to detain you, however, with further remarks on the subject, but draw your attention at once to the first toast of the evening, one which we shall all drink, I am sure, with pleasure, and that is

“THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.”

This was responded to with cheers and music. The Chairman then proposed the second toast :

“THE LAND OF THE FREE, WHERE A MAN IS A MAN IF HE IS WILLING TO TOIL.”

THE CHAIRMAN :—I would like, if I dared—and I have been prompted to it on my right and on my left—to call upon the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford for a very few words.

#### RESPONSE BY THE HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Once when trying a cause against a fraudulent importer of foreign silks on an alleged under-valuation, I sought to get the sympathy of the jury by telling them that American silks were all absolutely honest. And I had fondly hoped that American silk makers and manufacturers were honest, also. On Sunday, under the shadow of the sanctuary, and at the invitation of the son of one of the deacons of the church where I attend, I promised to come to this dinner on condition that I should not be called upon to make a speech. He accepted the condition and I am here, and *am* called on for a speech, and thus the honesty of the silk trade is demonstrated. [Laughter.]

I have been looking with somewhat of interest at this genial company gathered around your tables. I can understand why Mr. Richardson is here. I can understand why Collector Robertson is here, for if he does not mark up every invoice at least 10 % after feasting at your table, he evidently does not understand “high val-



uation." [Laughter.] But why the Mayor of my city should be here, I have been unable to imagine, until I remembered what I had thought during the heat of the canvass in Brooklyn preceding the election was a foul slander. His opponents insisted upon it that he was the *silk-stocking* candidate for the mayoralty. [Laughter.] I can understand why my friend, the gifted and elegant Congressman from the Paterson district, is here, and I have not the slightest doubt that the eloquent and witty remarks that fall from his tongue to-night will be just the kind that will be safe for the Paterson silk-weavers to read to-morrow morning. [Applause.] I can imagine this whole dinner, but why one should be compelled to do honor to his own immolation, and why the public official whose head has just fallen under the edge of the Presidential axe should be called upon to speak for the President and country, is something that passes my comprehension. [Laughter and cheers.] But a soft answer has turned away wrath, and I am profoundly grateful for the privilege of having again become a private citizen. Gentlemen, I am now practising law at 18 Wall Street. In the past six years I have become very familiar with Custom House laws, and this modest suggestion of possible professional work may fall in with your charity and my need! [Laughter.]

But, jesting aside, it is very pleasant to be at your table. It is very pleasant to have marked the wonderful progress of your industry. It is very pleasant to see at the head of your table a gentleman of English birth converted from his old ideas of free trade by his occupation as broker in the city of New York. [Laughter.] It is very pleasant to see at your board sons of that fair, beautiful empire on the other side of the Pacific Sea. It is very pleasant to see that American industry calls from the one side English Free-Traders that it may convert them, and from the other side Japanese envoys that it may deal with them in the large and growing eastern trade of the future. [Cheers.] Our President has given us the added toast, "THE LAND OF THE FREE;" but I would not for the world suggest at this dinner that it should be "The Land of Free Trade." [Laughter.] He has spoken of the burdens that have rested upon commerce and traffic for the last twelve months. He does not by any means agree with my friend Mr. Beecher, who thinks that possibly an excessive tariff may have something to do with the troubles in your trade. But now, with sincere thanks for the privilege of meeting you; with sincere desire that your business may be prosperous, your factories busy, and your looms full; with sincere desire that the protection of to-day may lead to the larger free trade of the future, that it may develop the factories of this Union so that we may safely compete with the looms of Lyons and Genoa; and looking forward to the time when, bringing your raw material from all lands under the sun, you may here weave fabrics that shall contest with the German, Frenchman, Englishman and Italian for the mastery of the markets of the world;—I give you for my poor professional toast :

"That Better day, when the infancy of necessary Protection shall grow to the manhood of assured Free Trade." [Long and hearty applause.]



THE CHAIRMAN:—GENTLEMEN: I shall never despair again, I think, so long as I remember Gov. Woodford. He vowed that all this evening he would not say a word. He has done a great deal better. The next toast is: "THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES," and we have with us our long esteemed, our much endeared friend—Honest John Hill.

### RESPONSE BY THE HON. JOHN HILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA:

I do not know that I can say anything here to-night that will particularly interest any member of this Association or any member of this audience gathered on this occasion, in regard to the Congress of the United States. We had during the past session, as you all know, many matters of great importance to the people of the country, that consumed a great deal of valuable time in their discussion, and Congress was the object of a great deal of comment by the people and by the press of the country because of its great inactivity and, seemingly, want of courage to meet the great issues before it. But, my friends, when the time came and they were called upon by the people through the public press to act, they could not resist the pressure, and they did act, as you well know, and passed several bills that have been and will be of great interest to the people at large all over the country. I refer to one that reduces taxation, I refer to another in regard to Protection. I refer to the bill in regard to civil service, and many others I could name of great importance, which were crowded before Congress in the last hours of the session, and which they did not dare to neglect, but had to pass them in obedience to the voice of the people. I don't know that I can say any thing more in regard to what Congress did. What they will do in the future we none of us know, but we hope for the best, and I believe we are upon a basis carried out by the last Congress that will help the incoming Congress and future Congresses to continue in the same path and upon the same foundation thus builded.

I am glad to be here to-night again, as it has been my privilege on occasions gone by, to meet with you and to find, as I do here, so many gentlemen who are carrying on great manufacturing interests. Only last night I saw in reports sent to me from Trenton from the Bureau of Statistics that in our own city of Paterson we have at least 15,000 men and women who are receiving employment through the various silk industries there carried on by gentlemen whom I see around this board to-night and who are interested, not only in the welfare of this great Association and in the enriching of themselves and getting return for the capital they have invested, but in making others happy through them by supplying the wants of numerous families and thousands of men, women and children in that city alone. This is the work of the Silk Association, and these various industries have progressed steadily year by year, moving forward against great difficulties and against great adversities; and I am looking forward to the great future when it will stand in this country among the great institutions of the country and among the greatest industries of

the United States. Last week while in Washington I was shown the first Record of Congress. I found that on the first day of the session seventeen members of the House of Representatives had appeared and been sworn in, and the next day three more came, and the next day five more came to be sworn in, among them two from New Jersey; and the oath required was simply: "I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States." Now, they have to take an oath that would cover nearly half a column of a newspaper. But the reason of the tardiness of those members in the early days of our republic was the fact that they were obliged to come from their homes on horseback, by stage, on foot and in any way they could, to the city of Washington. Now, how different! With railroads at every corner and every crossroad, through every State and every section of the State, we are able to get a full Congress together from all parts of the country, even the remotest, on the first day of the session. We are, indeed, a progressive country, a progressive people, and I believe that this Association partakes of these go-ahead characteristics of the republic, and that the time in the future is to come when your power and your influence in this Land of the Free will be felt and respected; and all I have to say in conclusion is, God speed you in your work and make you successful, and may your business be active and very profitable for the year to come.

THE CHAIRMAN—The next toast, gentlemen, is

"THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND ITS BEARING ON THE SILK INDUSTRY,"

in response to which our friend Judge Robertson, the Collector of the Port, will say a few words.

#### RESPONSE BY THE HON. W. H. ROBERTSON.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :—The toast to which I am requested to respond to-night consists of two parts: 1st. The Public Service, a question about which I am supposed to know something, and am, therefore, inclined to defer its consideration to another occasion. [Laughter.] Tom Corwin, as he was familiarly called, while a member of the United States Senate, addressed that body for an hour and a half upon a bill making an appropriation to the Cumberland Road, and during all that time made no allusion to the road or the appropriation until he was about to sit down, and then only said that when he next obtained the floor of the Senate he would discuss the question of that appropriation. [Laughter.] Now when I get the floor at the *next* Annual Dinner of this Association I will discuss the question of public service with great pleasure. [Applause.] Henry Ward Beecher, it is said, takes a text as a clothes-line upon which to hang his thoughts on other subjects. Upon the first branch of my subject, I propose to hang two or three statistical facts bearing upon the second branch thereof. I confess I know very little about the silk industry. General Woodford complains of a breach of

promise made to him by the gentleman who invited him here to-night, but the fact that he deemed it prudent to exact a promise ought to have put the General, with his large experience in these affairs, upon his guard against surprise on this occasion. As for myself, I came here without the slightest intimation that I was to say a word upon any subject, and I was much surprised when the President first requested me to speak. It is with great diffidence that I refer to statistics in the presence of the distinguished Chief (Mr. Nimmo,) of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. I shall not therefore attempt to give exact figures, but speak in round numbers, and as accurately as possible under the circumstances. Now, Gentlemen, the silk culture and the silk manufacture are not new industries in the United States. Long before the Revolution, silk was produced in considerable quantities in various places in this country. More than 200 years ago a robe of the greatest magnificence and splendor was made for one of the Kings of England from silk produced in Virginia. A little later another robe of elegance and skilful construction was made for one of the Queens of England from silk produced in Georgia; and about the same time a magnificent dress was made for a lady of the royal family of England from silk produced in South Carolina. Not a great while after that, two suits—coat and stockings—were made from silk produced in the State of Connecticut, and they were worn on great public occasions, one by the Governor of that State and the other by the President of Yale College. When the Revolution came to an end there seemed to be a suspension of the culture and manufacture of silk in this country, and that continued for more than half a century, when there occurred a sort of spasmodic effort to revive both the culture and manufacture, and that lasted about ten years, and was followed by another almost total suspension. In 1860 both culture and manufacture again revived, and since that time, the latter has steadily increased till the value of the annual production of manufactured silk is \$35,000,000. We have somewhere near 400 factories in this country, which employ nearly 35,000 men and pay them about \$10,000,000 annually.

Now, the State of New Jersey—and I see quite a number of gentlemen here from that State—takes the lead in the manufacture of silk. New York comes next, and those two States manufacture more than two-thirds of all the silk manufactured in this country and employ more than two-thirds of the capital and more than two-thirds of the labor. There are only four or five other States that manufacture silk largely: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and, I believe, California. All the other States together manufacture very little. Of course, the silk produced in this country is but a very small portion of the silk raised throughout the whole world. I believe that the value of raw silk annually produced in all countries is about \$220,000,000. One-third of that is furnished by China alone, and more than two-thirds by Asia.

Now, Mr. President, all I desire to say further is that it is my earnest wish to express my warm wishes that the silk industries of this country may flourish and increase until the members of this Association shall be able to supply every de-

mand of the people of the United States for the manufactured article. [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN :—We have at times been very much indebted to the State of New Jersey, to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, which has been so much alive to the interests of silk industry. I remember three or four or five years ago there was a delegation from the Silk Association of America in Washington, and there was a little bit of a hitch there, and the Legislature of New Jersey both in the House and the Senate promptly passed resolutions calling upon their delegation in Washington—the members in Congress—to support the requirements of the Silk Association there ; and to a man they came into line and supported what we asked for and we got it. It is, therefore, fitting that we should drink to-night the toast of “The Legislature of New Jersey,” and I will call upon the Hon. John Hopper, of Paterson, to respond to it. [Applause.]

#### RESPONSE OF THE HON. JOHN HOPPER.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA :—The only reason why I am called upon to respond to this toast is this : that the seat I occupy was assigned to a successor of mine in the Senate of New Jersey—the Hon. Mr. Hobart—who, unfortunately, is not present ; and the responsibility of replying for the Legislature of New Jersey is accordingly put upon my shoulders. I am greatly obliged to the courtesy of the acting President of this Association for the invitation to be present upon this occasion. I don't know that I can say much in behalf of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for the last few years, simply because I have not been an active member of that body for the last seven years. I left the Senate of New Jersey seven years ago, having served in that honorable position for six years, and I can say up to that time there was no legislation of the State that was ever anything but conducive to the interests of the State. I do not think there was anything in their legislation that could have been found fault with by any one, either native or non-native. I know there were very many criticisms passed upon the legislation of New Jersey from time to time by foreigners, if I may so call those gentlemen that came into our States from other States ; but the reason of it was that they did not understand the institutions of the State of New Jersey as our own native citizens did. [Applause.] But I can say this for New Jersey : that I defy any criticism upon the action of the legislators that ever interfered with the private rights of her citizens, either of persons or property, which are the object of all laws. Many criticisms have been passed from time to time upon our legislation in relation to our railroad corporations, and I beg leave to state here that there has never been any legislation upon that subject which was not conducive to the best interests of the State and of her citizens. Now, although there has been considerable comment of late upon the subject of monopolies, I beg leave to state that since the Camden and Amboy monopoly by its own free will was abro-



gated, there has been no monopoly in the State of New Jersey further than that which a man has with respect to his farm or to his house : viz., that no other person has the right to interfere with them. [Applause.] There is one act of legislation which I desire here to criticise—I have done so privately and do not hesitate to do so in public—and that is an Act passed by the Legislature last winter prescribing the ages at which children shall be employed in our factories. I know perfectly well from representations made to me that that act will work great injury to the factories ; but I condemn it upon a broader principle ; that it is an improper interference between the rights of parents and children, and I do not hesitate to say here that those who advocated and voted for that measure in our Legislature will very soon cry “ PECCAVI ! ”

Now, Mr. President, as brevity is the soul of wit, I mean to make my remarks very short. I desire, however, with your permission, to say something about the silk manufacturing interests in the city of Paterson. [Applause.] I have lived there ever since 1835. At that time such a thing as manufacturing silk in the city of Paterson was unknown and unheard of. It was about 1839 that a gentleman who was about my age and with whom I was perfectly familiar—Mr. Christopher Colt, the brother of Mr. Samuel Colt (who was the patentee, although it was always suggested that it was very doubtful whether he was the inventor, of the revolving rifle and pistol)—came to Paterson, and in the gun mill, as it was called there, started a little silk business, employing perhaps thirty or thirty-five hands in the manufacture of sewing-silk. He was never a very thrifty man in business, and he continued it for some three or four months only, when his machines were purchased by a man named Murray, who sent Mr. John Ryle, who was in his employment in the city of New York, to Paterson for the purpose of examining those machines. He purchased them and then started business, and Mr. Ryle continued the silk manufacturing business in the city of Paterson under Mr. Murray ; and that was about the start of the silk industry there.

Now, Mr. President, it is not for me to delineate before this assemblage of intelligent silk manufacturers the immense extension of that business in the city of Paterson. It employs there some 15,000 or 16,000 people, men, women and children, and I recollect perfectly well—and those who are here from the city will bear me out in the assertion—that that business from 1863 to 1866 was about all that sustained our laboring people in Paterson. [Applause.] We all know that. I do not mean to speak from a party standpoint ; I am not a party man here ; but I want to say this now in relation to the subject of protection—that some of our Democrats—particularly these New York Democrats—are so anxious to decry. They say that all the protection upon our imported goods is so much tax upon the consumer. Now, I was married in 1840 in the same house I live in to-day, and I recollect perfectly well in my early married life that I paid \$5.00 a yard for the silk for my wife's gown. [Applause and laughter.] She tells me to-day that the highest price for that same grade of goods is from \$3.00 to \$3.50. If that is a tax upon

the consumer I am willing to stand by Protection. [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN:—The next toast, gentlemen, is one we shall all take pleasure in. My friend, General Woodford, took some exception to the presence of the Mayor of Brooklyn at this board. Here he is "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh." [Applause.] He was one of us before he was Mayor of Brooklyn. The toast is,

"THE UNITED CITIES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK,"—and I call upon Mayor Low to respond. [Three cheers.]

#### RESPONSE BY THE HON. SETH LOW.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA:—I have not come here to-night with a speech upon my lips or a manuscript in my pocket, referring to the toast. I believe it was about a fortnight ago in this very room, after a dinner, that the question of uniting the two cities was first mooted, and the present seems to me a very proper occasion to continue the discussion. But there is one very important point that must first of all be settled before an official of Brooklyn can undertake to discuss that question at length, and that is the political basis of the union. I take it for granted that we should not object to some such scheme as this: that Brooklyn should do the governing and New York should furnish the taxes. [Laughter.] I believe the New York papers have already indicated some such arrangement as possibly in view at this moment. Brooklyn stands ready to furnish an Emigration Commissioner, and all it desires from New York is to pay for an Aqueduct. [Laughter.] At least, so it is intimated. I know not whether the truth be so. And, yet, I am not here to talk in this company as the representative of a city. When I reflect upon the task which your President set for Mr. Hill—to answer for the Congress of the United States—I know that one ought not to shrink from answering for the Cities of New York and Brooklyn. It is a comparatively easy matter. [Laughter.] Still at this time and in this presence I do not want to speak as an official. I find myself here, out of the novel scenes which have occupied my life for the last 18 months, back again in the midst of old friends, and I rejoice to see the faces of so many who have got the better of me in a bargain. [Laughter.] I am compelled to admit in the same breath that I see a great many faces that I do not know. Where there used to be a man here and there who was strange to me, now I feel that I myself am a stranger.

In connection with the great bridge there is one thought somewhat in the line of the trade, that I would like to throw out at this time. In the Eastern District of our city they are talking of connecting themselves with New York in some material way. They held one meeting, I am told, where the parties were about equally divided, some desiring a bridge and some desiring a tunnel. Some one suggested—I know him—that it would be very well to divide and continue to use the ferry-boats. [Laughter.] I would like to make the suggestion that the cables of that new bridge

should be made of silk. [Applause.] I recollect how I used to stand here and tell you that silk, I believed, was the strongest fabric in the world. I had read somewhere that, size for size, it was even stronger than iron, and if you have any of the foresight of the political man you will see the leading gentlemen in this new bridge enterprise before they are committed either to iron or steel. [Applause.]

I see one face before me here that I do recognize. The gentleman will excuse me for referring to him by name, for he has himself done so extraordinary a thing that I cannot help it. Mr. Johnson, who made Beaver Street a silk locality—for I don't know how many years before I was born—I am told has moved up to Mercer Street. As I reflect upon the location of his new office and that of Brother Richardson here, I cannot help recalling an anecdote that the distinguished clergyman of Brooklyn, who has already been referred to, once told of what he thought must have been the expression of his father, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, when he met Dr. Channing in Heaven. You remember that when both of those distinguished clergymen were in the flesh they carried on a very bitter and prolonged controversy, one sustaining the orthodox championship and the other the unitarian. The son of the Rev. Lyman Beecher expressed himself as certain that both of them had met in Heaven, and he thought his father when he saw Dr. Channing must have said "what! *you* here? and *me, too!*" [Laughter.] I cannot give better expression to what I fancy must have been Brother Richardson's sentiments when Mr. Johnson became his neighbor. [Laughter.]

I think the first toast of the evening said something about this being "the land of the free" for all who would labor. Is that the idea? Or, "where a man is a man if he is willing to toil." It reminded me for the moment of the young lady of New York, who was told by an English girl of her acquaintance that she did not like America because we didn't have any gentlemen. "Why," said the New Yorker, "what do you mean by 'gentlemen'?" "Oh, I mean," was the reply, "some whose fathers and grandfathers never did any work." "Oh, yes," said the New York girl, "we have them here, but here we call them tramps." [Laughter.] So that you see, gentlemen, there is a good deal of difference in the definition, according to the place where you apply it.

There is only one other word that I want to say to you, and that is to reiterate what I was fond of speaking when I met with you more frequently. You have been told that in the city of Paterson there are 15,000 people employed in the silk mills alone. I am glad to say that from all the speakers to-night I have not heard once used a word that is not uncommonly employed in connection with manufacture, but which I very much dislike to hear, and that is the word "hands." Some would have said that there were 15,000 hands employed in those factories. It has been said that the Germans conquered the French in the last war because they had a "thinking bayonet," and it is certainly true that if the United States of America are to compete with the world in the direction of manufactures, it is going to be because their factories are filled with people who think, and not with "hands." [Applause.] And I



want to impress it upon you, as people who employ the labor of your fellow-men, that you do not feel your duty to be done when you pay them their weekly wages, for which they give you their return of labor; but that you treat them as men and women, and try to advance their condition in life in every way within your power. [Prolonged applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN:—Gentlemen, the next toast may with propriety be called the toast of the evening. It is

“THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,”

and our friend, the Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, has been kind enough to say that he would respond to it.

#### RESPONSE OF THE HON. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I fear I have broken two resolutions. I had resolved that I would not attend this meeting. I broke that resolution from curiosity—that desire to obtain information which is said to be the source of all wisdom—for I wanted to learn what kind of men the members of the Silk Association of America were. The other resolution that I made and that I broke was that if I did come I would not speak. I felt sure that it would not be necessary for me to speak, for early in the week I met my friend General Woodford, who told me he was down for the principal toast of the evening; [Great laughter,] that it was mainly a collection of Brooklyn men and friends of his; [Laughter,] that he had made up his mind what he should say and that he thought there would be money in it. [Great laughter.] I hope, gentlemen, that there will be. [Laughter.] You can't tell when I broke this second resolution, gentlemen, and broke it if as it were a thread of cotton or of wool. It was when your accomplished chairman this evening asked me to speak.

My curiosity to see the members of the Silk Association of America arose—if I may speak with entire confidence to this gathering of my fellow-citizens—from the fact that I have had a most sad experience, and actually did not know a single member of the Association except those who belonged to New Jersey. This was a pretty hard lot for me and for the Association too, for—although you don't know it, gentlemen,—seeing how many honors have been captured in this association by them, yet I know that the silk men of New Jersey are a very poor lot, these honors to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mark, gentlemen, how plain a tale shall prove the accusation which I make thus publicly and in their presence. I say they are most impatient. The first time I ever met them—and that time I did not meet them—was when they came to my house in Washington after I had been elected a member of Congress. I was a young man and had an exalted conception of the high position to which I had been elevated. They called early in the morning and I was just going down to break-

fast. I sent word to them through the servant, with my compliments, that I would be glad to see them when I was through with my breakfast. Would you believe it, gentlemen? such was the impatience of these associates of yours that, as I heard the bad language with which this message was received, it occurred to me that they must have wanted me to give them something better than compliments—possibly their breakfast—because, as near as I could tell as they went out of the door, they said something to the effect that “they would see me —— first,” and they went out with a bang. [Laughter.] Now, if that is not impatience, what is?

Worse than this, gentlemen. Not only are they impatient, but—I say it with great pain—they are an unpatriotic set who have no sincere love for their country. Last Fall there was an election in New Jersey. It was not an aldermanic election, at least it did not seem so to me. The welfare of the country was at stake. The perpetuity of republican institutions was threatened. The very existence of our liberties was in jeopardy. Now they cannot come here and say they did not know the imminence of the danger, for I told them of it myself. I told it in their opera house, in every ward of their city, and, notwithstanding this appeal to their patriotism, what do you suppose they did? Did they send me a dozen of silk handkerchiefs with which I could wipe the sweat of eloquence from my brow? Not a handkerchief. Did they send me a silk flag of pearly white, in the centre of which were woven, with all the skill of Jacquard, and in the rainbow tints of aniline dyes, words of inspiration to victory? Not a flag. Did they bring their healthy and homely bodies to crowd my meeting? Not a body. Did they send me a check to pay for my bands of music, my speakers and my rooms? Not a check. What they did do was to take their handsome bodies to another meeting and to send their checks to another fellow; and in that meeting of theirs they urged their fellow-citizens to destroy the welfare of their country, to hasten the fall of American institutions, to destroy that liberty of which we are all so fond. Instigated by these improper motives, gentlemen, the country was saved again only by a divine interposition. They hired the room, they hired the music; but, alas! gentlemen, they did not hire the speakers. [Laughter.] They did their own speaking and this furnished the only means by which the country was saved and their candidate was defeated. [Laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, when I think of what was the result when two of your Vice-presidents, tempted, as I may say, by the devil, thus imperilled the existence of the country, there occurs to me a problem which no fellow could possibly understand. There was a Third Vice-president, a man of sublime and magnificent presence, a man of the greatest patience and intelligence, who, I heard, said that the Silk Association was making a mistake and instead of supporting their own member and friend, they might a great deal better support the opposition candidate. As soon as my committee heard this, they telegraphed and offered him a chance to speak. It was on a Thursday morning, and my telegram got no answer. They sent a second telegram Friday asking him when he could come and speak, and they got no

answer. They sent a third telegram to know if he would speak at all, and it brought this reply :

“ Please stop telegraphing. I have not received a single one of your telegrams. Richardson.”

Now, gentlemen, if two of your Vice-presidents, speaking for Mr. Ryle, caused his defeat, who would have been the Congressman of this Fifth Congressional District, if Mr. Richardson in carrying out his project had come to speak for me? [Laughter.] That, I submit, is one of those problems which no fellow can solve.

And yet, gentlemen, notwithstanding all these inflictions which I have had heaped upon me, I still believe in the Silk Association of America. I remember that once at a prayer-meeting at Mr. Beecher's church, at the time when his latest craze was the propriety and advisability of women praying in meeting, a woman arose, to his great delight, at the very beginning of the morning hour ; a woman who had the gift of continuance. [Laughter.] She prayed, gentlemen, in a way which would astonish you ; she prayed for Adam and for Eve ; she prayed for Abraham and for Isaac ; she prayed for Samuel and for Saul ; she prayed for David and for Jonathan ; she prayed for Cæsar and for Cicero ; she prayed for Charlemagne and for Napoleon ; she prayed for Robespierre and for Danton ; she prayed for Richardson ; and she prayed for Woodford ; and the clock struck the expiration of the hour. She had held the floor all through the meeting, and as Mr. Beecher rose and lifted his hands for the benediction which should close the meeting, he said, before pronouncing the solemn words : “ *Nevertheless*, brethren, I still think that women should pray in meeting.” [Laughter.]

Nevertheless, gentlemen, I still think that I shall stand by the Silk Association of America, and that especially I shall stand by the Silk Association so far as it is represented in Paterson. [Applause.] And I shall stand by all those gentlemen who paid their own bills and did their own speaking and sought to elect my opponent ; and I shall stand by them because I believe them and know them to be good citizens, good gentlemen, and good friends ; and I propose at the expiration of my time, if my health shall have permitted me, to satisfy them that if they did not get their own friend they got the next best. [Applause.] I am going to say at every meeting of this Association and whenever and wherever the interests of this Association come up, what Mr. Low has suggested—that silk is stronger than iron, that it is warmer than wool, and I shall stand up for it everywhere, on the floor of the House, in public and in private, provided, always, and with this exception, that when I go to an association for the protection of iron I must tell them that their iron is as beautiful as silk and as soft as wool ; and to a woolen association I must do full credit to the merits of that great branch of American industry, for there are none of you so ignorant as not to know that in the Fifth District of New Jersey not only are the citizens supported by the silk mills, but there are also large industries in iron and in wool, and that a politician who should dare to forget either—but we could not forget either, any more than a man who has received a bullet in his lung could forget

iron, or any more than a man who has had the wool pulled over his eyes could forget wool. But, with that proviso, I expect always and earnestly to work for the interests of the silk industry, to work for the interests of the iron industry, to work for the interests of the woolen industry, believing that in the prosperity of the three I shall more easily attain the object which in my brief and inconspicuous public life has always been dearest to my heart, and to which I wish to give the best of my strength—the prosperity of all.

I believe, gentlemen, that capital everywhere is able to take care of itself, that culture everywhere is able to take of itself; but the poor man who labors at the loom and in the mine has no protection except the confidence, which, God grant, he may not always find wrongly placed, in the representative whom he has sent to the halls of legislation to stand up for him. [Applause.] Other things being equal, I claim that it is the duty of the legislator, whatever his sympathies, to recognize that labor goes into the struggle handicapped, and when any matter of legislation comes up for his decision and action and there is a doubt, the doubt shall ever be given in favor of the poor man and of the laborer. Whatever may be the value of the theories of the schools, I propose to vote every time, regularly, consistently and steadily, not for protection for revenue, but for protection to the laboring man. And I shall urge always that the manufacturer everywhere shall be forced to pay his operative wages upon which he may maintain a fair *American* life, [Applause,] which shall enable him to maintain—as, thank God, the American laborer has been able to do up to this time—a home in which there shall be decency and peace and comfort and intelligence.

Gentlemen, members of the Silk Association, fellow-citizens of America, I have had occasion to live in various parts of the world, sometimes in public, sometimes in private station; but I have yet to see the foreign land in which I could live with any comfort or with any peace, for I have yet to see the land outside of the limits of our own happy country, where the man who toiled with his hands could have his home. And it is the duty of us all to see that this shall continue to be the boast and glory of America, thanks to that protection to American industry which started at the beginning of our country, which was supported at first by all its patriotic sons and afterwards by those whose names are dearest and best under the test of time; and that we shall maintain this policy, and the result shall be that everywhere, the American laborer shall have—if he is willing to toil and be not a tramp and the son of a tramp—a home in which his daughters shall have the opportunities of virtue and his sons the opportunity of honest and remunerative labor. [Applause.]

I am through, gentlemen, with but one single allusion, which is the tribute that modesty never fails to win at the hand of an American audience. You will have noticed that my honored predecessor, in making a most excellent defence from the Congress in which he was one of the honest and useful members, catalogued a number of achievements; but the greatest achievement of that Congress was unmentioned through the modesty of the man who did not like to announce a reform



the mention of which is to suggest his own name. Hereafter the man who writes his letters on business, the father who writes to his son, the mother who writes to her daughter, the young man who writes to his sweetheart and the husband who writes to his wife, as he places upon his letter a cheaper stamp, will bless the memory of modest and honest John Hill. [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN:—The next regular toast is

“OUR SISTER SOCIETIES,”

more particularly the silk industry of Paterson and the Paterson Board of Trade; and I will call upon our friend Mr. Strange, who is President of both, to respond.

#### RESPONSE OF MR. WILLIAM STRANGE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—It is very unfortunate for me that none of the previous speakers have made any mention of the Silk Association of Paterson or the Board of Trade. I do not know why they did not, but it throws me entirely upon my own resources. Other gentlemen have had the opportunity of taking the remarks of Henry Ward Beecher for a text, but I have not. [Laughter.]

One hundred years ago Paterson did not exist, and therefore neither the Board of Trade of Paterson nor the Silk Association of Paterson had any existence. I don't know why, but they did not. And yet it is not quite so long ago as that; for Alexander Hamilton first conceived the idea of converting the banks of the Passaic into a manufacturing city in 1791, and I suppose, gentlemen, you are all glad of that because it makes my story so much the shorter. [Laughter.]

At that time William Paterson—you have all heard of William Paterson—was the Governor of the State of New Jersey, and out of compliment to that gentleman this city was named Paterson. I have always had a great respect for the Governor of that time, because I think he must have been a highly honorable and straightforward man. He evidently was liked by everybody, because all over the world wherever the English language is spoken you will hear the inquiry “who struck Billy Paterson?” [Applause.] Now this is the man that we have got to consider to-day.

Paterson, as I said before, originated the city in the year 1791. He made a great mistake in starting the city before he started the Board of Trade, for I think the city would have made a great deal more progress than it has if that had not been neglected, because the great brilliancy of Paterson originates from the Board of Trade and the Silk Association. [Applause and laughter.] If it had not been for both of those organizations there would not have been much of a city, and I don't think it was thought by many when Paterson was first started on the banks of the Passaic that the city would ever grow to its present dimensions, for it is to-day the rival of Basle and Lyons.

Boston is nowhere, because to-day the hub of the universe is the city of Paterson.

No doubt about that, gentlemen. [Applause.] The citizens of Paterson are noted for their modesty. [Hear! hear!] And yet we hear of Paterson all over the world. New York—well, there are some people who know something about New York, but there are very few indeed who will admit that they never heard of Paterson. It is one of those cities that is bound to make itself known. Everything in Paterson is grandiose, and there is, in fact, nothing small about the place. Its legislators, its aldermen, its manufacturers—they are all great. As I said before, she is very modest and does not like to say much about home matters, and yet New York has shown great jealousy towards Paterson. We cannot have a case of stomach-ache with a child without its being reported in the New York papers as a scourge of cholera. A man can't sneeze there without its being reported in the New York papers as a flood. [Laughter.] There are many other things that are done in Paterson that are magnified, and why? Because New York is jealous of Paterson; no doubt about it; and I expect to see the day, and that not far distant, when even the shipping of New York will be transferred to Paterson. [Laughter.] Why? Because we are now trying to pass through Congress a Bill for the purpose of making the Passaic navigable, and when that is done there is no doubt in my mind, gentlemen, that all the shipping that now goes to Brooklyn and New York will have its centre in Paterson. What more can I say about Paterson? I leave the subject to you. It is too large entirely for my intellect. [Applause.]

To the last regular toast, "THE LADIES OUR BEST FRIENDS," Mr. Otterbourg, being unexpectedly called upon, responded with an informal speech.

The proceedings were further enlivened by orchestral music, and by the singing of the Brothers Stein.



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TWELFTH

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SILK ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA.



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TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1884.



TWELFTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.



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TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1884.

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THE  
SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS, 1884-1885.

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WILLIAM STRANGE, . . . . . " "

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JAMES BOOTH, . . . . .Paterson, N. J.

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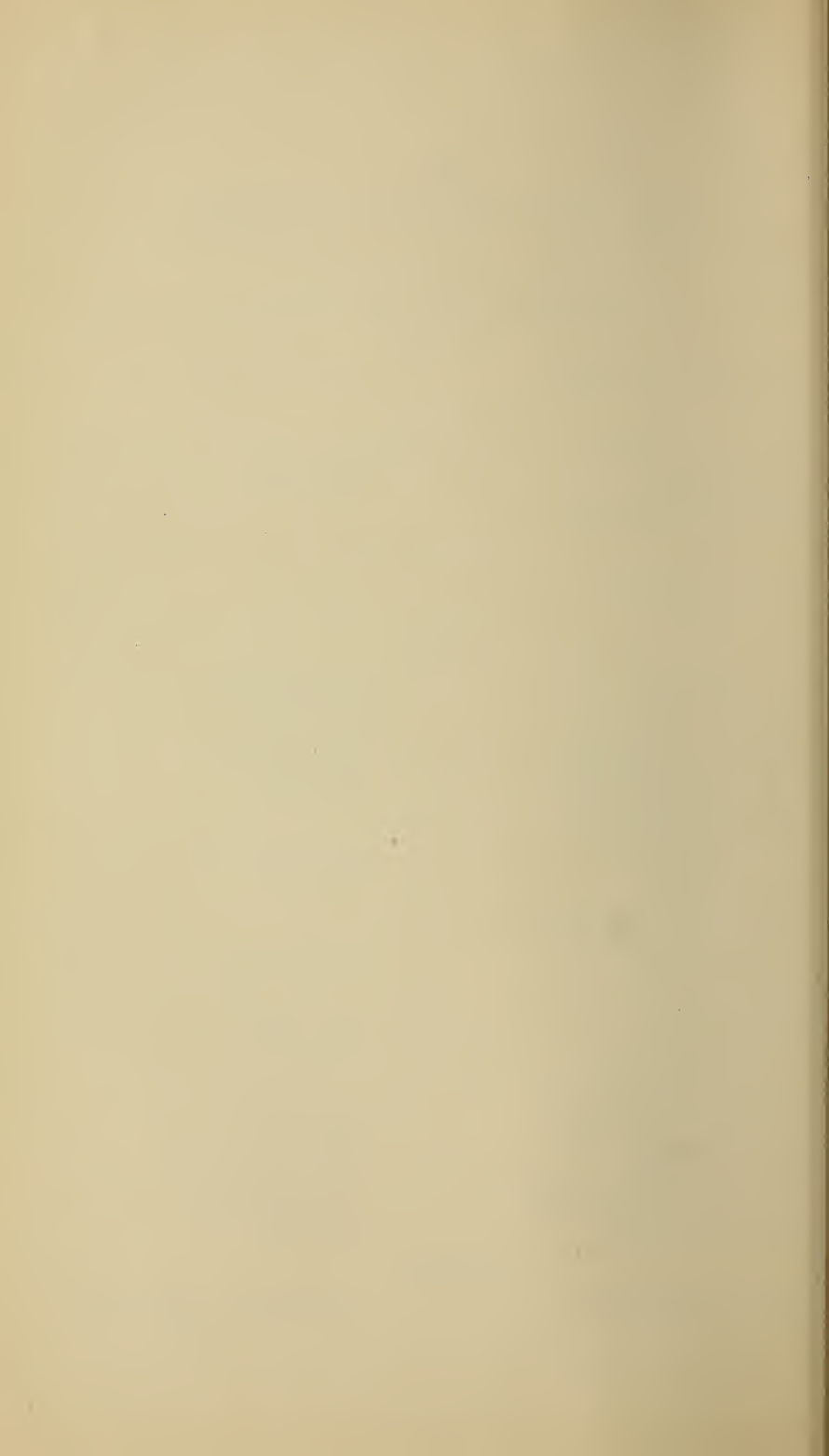
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CLAUDE CHAFFANJON, . . . . .Union Hill, N. J.

SILAS D. WEBB, . . . . .New York.

*Secretary.*

WM. C. WYCKOFF, . . . . .446 Broome St., New York.





# LIST OF MEMBERS

OF

## THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

JUNE 30, 1884.

---

Allen, Dwight,	Windsor Locks, Conn.
Arai, R.,	18 Mercer Street, New York.
Armstrong, Benjamin A.,	New London, Conn.
Arnold, Frank,	477-481 Broome Street, New York.
Atwood, Eugene,	Stonington, Conn.
Aub, Hackenburg & Co.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Auffmordt, C. A. & Co.,	33-35 Greene Street, New York.
Banning, David L.,	.87 Leonard Street, “
Barnes, D. A.,	Paterson, N. J.
Belding, A. N.,	Rockville, Conn.
Belding, D. W.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Belding, H. H.,	Chicago, Ill.
Belding, Milo M.,	455 Broadway, New York.
Boettger Henry W.,	47 Mercer Street, New York.
Boissière, E. V. de,	Williamsburgh, Franklin Co., Kansas.
Booth, James,	Paterson, N. J.
Bottum, A. D.,	South Coventry, Conn.
Bridge, Frederick,	34-38 Burling Slip, New York.
Brown, L. D., & Son.,	Middletown, Conn.
Busch, Peter,	107 Grand Street, New York.
Butler, H. V. Jr.,	Paterson, N. J.
Chaffanjon, Claude,	Jersey City Heights, N. J.
Chaffee, O. S. & Son,	Mansfield Centre, Conn.

Cheney, F. W.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	South Manchester, Conn.
Cheney, Harry G.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " "
Cheney, Knight D.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " "
Cheney, James W.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " "
Cheney, John S.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " "
Cheney, Richard O.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " "
Christie, Robert,	.	.	.	.	.	34-38	Burling Slip, New York.
Clapp, S. W.,	.	.	.	.	.	441	Broadway, "
Comby, John,	.	.	.	.	.	.	West Hoboken, N. J.
Cutter, John D.,	.	.	.	.	.	44	East 14th Street, New York.
Dimock, Ira,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hartford, Conn.
Dunlop, John,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Paterson, N. J.
Eaton, E. W.,	.	.	.	.	.	23-25	Greene St., New York.
Eldridge, Henry,	.	.	.	.	.	560-562	Broadway, "
Erskine, James M.,	.	.	.	.	.	52	Greene Street, "
Farley, Gustavus, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	64	South Street, "
Franke, Louis,	.	.	.	.	.	110	Grand Street, "
Funke, Hugo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	College Point, L. I., N. Y.
Grimshaw, John,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Paterson, N. J.
Griswold Worsted Co.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hayes, Thomas F.,	.	.	.	.	.	5-9	Union Square, New York.
Heinemann, Paul,	.	.	.	.	.	112	Water Street, "
Hill, A. G.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Florence, Mass.
Horn, C.,	.	.	.	.	.	232	Church Street, New York.
Horstmann, F. O.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Huntington, S. E.,	.	.	.	.	.	31	Burling Slip, New York.
Itschner, Werner,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jennings, A. G.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jennings, Oliver T.,	.	.	.	.	.	473-475	Broome Street, New York.
Jennings, Warren P.,	.	.	.	.	.	473-475	Broome Street, "
Johnson, Rowland,	.	.	.	.	.	5	Mercer Street, "
Kai, Ori,	.	.	.	.	.	7	" " "
Kursheedt, Alex E.,	.	.	.	.	.	190-194	So. Fifth Ave., "
Lambert, C.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Paterson, N. J.
Loewenstine, J. H.,	.	.	.	.	.	43	Greene Street, New York.
Loth, Joseph,	.	.	.	.	.	65	Greene Street, "

Low, A. A.,	31	Burling Slip, New York.
Low, A. Augustus,	31	Burling Slip, “
Milton, Wm. F.,	159	Maiden Lane, “
Morgenroth, Gustavus A., Jr.,	159	Maiden Lane, “
Morlot, George,		Paterson, N. J.
Morrison, Albert R.,		Willimantic, Conn.
Murray, Russell,	52	Greene Street, New York.
New York Silk Conditioning Works,	13	Mercer Street, “
O'Donoghue, D.,	91	Grand Street, “
Paul, Frank,		Montreal, Canada.
Pelgram & Meyer,		Paterson, N. J.
Pinkney, J. H. & Co.,	537	Broadway, New York.
Plunkett, Thomas F.,		Tariffville, Conn.
Pomeroy, S. W., Jr.,	60	Wall Street, New York.
Rice, A. H. & Co.,		Pittsfield, Mass.
Richardson, B.,	43	Mercer Street, New York.
Rossmässler, Richard,		Philadelphia, Pa.
Ryle, Wm. T.,	54	Howard Street, New York.
Silbermann, J.,	35	Mercer Street, “
Simon, Herman,		Easton, Pa.
Simon, Robert,		Town of Union, N. J.
Simonds, J. H.,		Warehouse Point, Conn.
Skinner, William,		Holyoke, Mass.
Skinner, Wm. C.,	508	Broadway, New York.
Smith, Benjamin D.,	113	Water Street, “
Smith, Isaac,	446	Broome Street, “
Smith, L. Bayard,	77	William Street, “
Smith, L. O.,		Philadelphia, Pa.
Stearns, John N.,	39	Union Square, New York
Stelle, Louis R.,		Sauquoit, “
Stevens, E. W.,	130	Water Street, “
Strange, A. B.,	96-98	Prince Street, “
Strange, Theodore,	96-98	Prince Street, “
Strange, William,		Paterson, N. J
Streuli, Alfred,	70	Mercer Street, New York.
Struss, Henry W.,	110	Grand Street, “

Takahashi, S. K., Consul of Japan,	7 Warren Street, New York.
Takaki, Teisaku,	7 Warren Street, “
Tilt, Albert,	Paterson, N. J.
Twombly, Horatio N.,	34-38 Burling Slip, New York.
Vivanti, A. L.,	499 Broadway, “
Walker, John T.,	81 Pine Street, “
Walter, Richard,	222 Church Street, “
Wamsley, Philip,	353 Canal Street, “
Warner, Luther J.,	Northampton, Mass.
Webb, Silas D.,	34-38 Burling Slip, New York.
Westervelt, E.,	42 Cedar Street, “
Wilson, H. B.,	33-35 Greene Street, “

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Allen, Franklin,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Haywood, George M.,	Hartford, Conn.
Low, Seth,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ryle, John,	Paterson, N. J.
Sheehan, Daniel J., Secretary,	“ “
Takaki, Samro,	Yokohama, Japan.
Tomita, Tetsnoski,	London, Eng.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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In conformity with the by-laws of the Association, the Secretary has the honor to submit the following report, prepared under direction of the Board of Government, and presenting a review for the past twelve months and to June 30, 1884, of silk manufacturing interests and the transactions of the Silk Association of America.

The new tariff, taking effect July 1, 1883, reducing the general rate of duty on silk goods, from 60 to 50 per cent., contributed materially during the past year to the facilities for importing European silk manufactures on a falling market. Its direct effect has been seen in a few instances, in an increased importation of certain classes of goods which in previous years were less freely supplied from abroad. During the winter of 1883-4, a tariff agitation in Congress added to the growing depression of the dry-goods trade, although silks were not included in the sweeping provisions for a horizontal reduction of duties proposed by the Morrison bill. Uncertainty as to the decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury in interpreting obscure clauses in the tariff act, had for a long time a depressing effect upon the entire trade in ribbons and other goods used in part for hat trimmings. In these matters and on various other points in the interpretation of the tariff, there were many open questions indicated by thousands of invoices of imported goods entered under protest against the rates of duty paid. Doubts thus raised gave further

occasion to buyers for hesitating about purchases. In view of the large amounts involved, the eventual adjudication of these questions when brought to trial in the courts, is a matter for serious concern. Under the new tariff, also, the practice of undervaluation in invoices proves, at least as great as, if not greater than before ; thus adding to the evidence that a lowering of rates of duty serves little in preventing frauds on the revenue. A strike of the ribbon weavers checked production in that branch of manufacture during the winter months. Later in the present year, the pause in trade which usually precedes a presidential election, began to be manifest. Adding to these circumstances the general depression of the silk business, felt alike in Europe and America, and due to influences beyond the control of individual manufacturers, it does not seem strange that the past year has not been one of prosperity to our industry.

In comparing the importation of silk goods in successive periods, we have to use the invoice values. Manifestly, when the prices of goods have fallen, as in the present instance, a given amount of importation estimated by dollars value represents a larger proportional amount of goods measured by yards or weight. It follows that if the importations for the fiscal year, 1883-4, had in dollars' value barely equalled those of the previous year, they would in quantity have much exceeded them. In fact, however, the imports of 1883-4 were somewhat greater than those which immediately preceded them, in recorded values. They were indeed larger than in any previous fiscal year except 1881-2, and even that they approached within four per cent. If a fair allowance be made for the decline of values, it appears plain that the first year under the new tariff shows a greater importation of silk goods than has been hitherto known.

A large importation of velvets was noted in the last annual report. The increased ratio has continued during the past year, and the annual amount is now twice that of two years ago. This results in ranking velvets as the third item of amount in silk goods' imports. In the following table the importation of the various classes of goods is shown for two successive years by differences and percentages ; further details, showing entire amounts, are given in the tables at the end of this report.



COMPARATIVE TABLE.  
IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES AT NEW YORK.

ARTICLES.	Per cent of each kind.		Increase of 1883-4, over 1882-3.		Decrease of 1883-4, over 1882-3.	
	1883-4.	1882-3.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Silk piece-goods.....	54	55	.....	.....	\$ 153,297	1
Satins .....	1	.....	\$ 64,118	59	.....	.....
Crapes .....	1	1	.....	.....	6,394	1
Pongees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,271	20
Plushes .....	4	3	384,921	44	.....	.....
Velvets .....	8	6	891,395	46	.....	.....
Ribbons.....	8	7	389,237	17	.....	.....
Laces .....	6	9	.....	.....	999,618	32
Shawls .....	.....	.....	56,384	.....	.....	.....
Gloves.....	2	1	319,226	96	.....	.....
Cravats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,360	69
Handkerchiefs.....	.....	.....	60,957	102	.....	.....
Hose .....	1	1	19,901	6	.....	.....
Threads and yarns...	1	1	38,500	25	.....	.....
Braids and bindings.	4	3	247,276	23	.....	.....
Silk and worsted.....	1	.....	90,015	99	.....	.....
Silk and cotton .....	9	13	.....	.....	1,278,893	29
Silk and linen.....	.....	.....	2,969	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	100	100	72,526	.....	.....	.....

The price of raw silk has ruled low during the past year and the fluctuations were not very great. Toward the summer of 1883 an advance of about 25 cts. per lb. took place ; this was wholly lost in the following autumn. A similar rise took place in the early spring of the present year, but was of briefer continuance, and the summer market showed a declining tendency. The variations in price were less marked in Kakedas than in Tsatlees and Canton silks.

The amount of raw silk imported was less in the past than the previous year, by 3 per cent, of the number of bales, and 6 per cent of the value. The proportion of European raw silk continues to grow larger, the number of bales increasing for the year 21 per cent, and the value 11 per cent. In raw silk from Japan there was little difference from the previous year. The imports from Hong Kong were considerably increased, while those from Shanghai were largely diminished. If estimated by values, only one-fourth of last year's imports of raw silk came from China ; but, being of lower price than Japan or European, the quantity of Chinese silk exceeded one-third of the whole. The following table gives further details :

## IMPORTS OF RAW SILK.

## TABLE OF DIFFERENCES IN FISCAL YEARS.

ITEMS OF COMPARISON.	Strictly Europ'n		Reship'd Asiatic		From Japan.	
	Bales	Value.	Bales	Value.	Bales	Value.
Imports, year 1881-2 . . . . .	2,232	\$2,840,369	770	\$ 385,533	6,586	\$4,348,226
Proportion of each source of supply for the year 1881-2; Per ct. . . . .	10	21	4	3	30	33
Imports, year 1882-3 . . . . .	3,131	\$3,716,609	241	\$ 145,267	10,152	\$6,379,115
Proportion of each source of supply for the year 1882-3; Per ct. . . . .	13	26	1	1	43	43
Imports, year 1883-4 . . . . .	3,803	\$4,119,505	327	\$ 177,323	10,097	\$6,122,980
Proportion of each source of supply for the year 1883-4; Per ct. . . . .	17	30	1	1	44	44
Difference between '81-82 and '82-83						
Amt. of Increase . . . . .	899	\$ 876,240			3,566	\$2,030,889
Difference between '81-82 and '82-83						
Per ct. of Increase . . . . .	40	31			54	47
Difference between '81-82 and '82-83						
Amt. of Decrease . . . . .			529	\$ 240,266		
Difference between '81-82 and '82-83						
Per ct. of Decrease . . . . .			69	63		
Difference between '82-83 and '83-84						
Amt. of Increase . . . . .	672	\$ 402,896	86	\$ 32,056		
Difference between '82-83 and '83-84						
Per ct. of Increase . . . . .	21	11	35	22		
Difference between '82-83 and '83-84						
Amt. of Decrease . . . . .					55	\$ 256,135
Difference between '82-83 and '83-84						
Per ct. of Decrease . . . . .					0	4
Total difference in the above two years						
Amt. of Increase . . . . .	1,571	\$1,279,136			3,511	\$1,774,754
Total difference in the above two years						
Per ct. of Increase . . . . .	70	46			53	41
Total difference in the above two years						
Amt. of Decrease . . . . .			443	\$ 208,210		
Total difference in the above two years						
Per ct. of Decrease . . . . .			58	54		
	Fr. Hong Kong.		From Shanghai.		Totals.	
	Bales	Value.	Bales	Value.	Bales	Value.
Imports, year 1881-2 . . . . .	4,637	\$1,833,590	7,457	\$3,770,180	21,682	\$13,177,198
Proportion of each source of supply for the year 1881-2; Per ct. . . . .	21	14	35	29	100	100
Imports, year 1882-3 . . . . .	4,772	\$1,678,270	5,631	\$2,768,323	23,927	\$14,687,584
Proportion of each source of supply for the year 1882-3; Per ct. . . . .	19	11	24	19	100	100
Imports, year 1883-4 . . . . .	5,382	\$1,818,319	3,458	\$1,616,034	23,067	\$13,854,161
Proportion of each source of supply for the year 1883-4; Per ct. . . . .	23	13	15	12	100	100
Difference between '81-82 and '82-83						
Amt. of Increase . . . . .	135				2,245	\$ 1,510,386
Difference between '81-82 and '82-83						
Per ct. of Increase . . . . .	3				10	11
Difference between '81-82 and '82-83						
Amt. of Decrease . . . . .		\$ 155,320	1,826	\$1,001,857		
Difference between '81-82 and '82-83						
Per ct. of Decrease . . . . .		8	25	43		
Difference between '82-83 and '83-84						
Amt. of Increase . . . . .	610	\$ 140,049				
Difference between '82-83 and '83-84						
Per ct. of Increase . . . . .	13	9				
Difference between '82-83 and '83-84						
Amt. of Decrease . . . . .			2,173	\$1,152,289	860	\$ 833,423
Difference between '82-83 and '83-84						
Per ct. of Decrease . . . . .			39	40	3	6
Total difference in the above two years						
Amt. of Increase . . . . .	745				1,385	\$ 676,963
Total difference in the above two years						
Per ct. of Increase . . . . .	16				6	5
Total difference in the above two years						
Amt. of Decrease . . . . .		\$ 15,271	3,999	\$2,154,146		
Total difference in the above two years						
Per ct. of Decrease . . . . .		1	54	57		

The trade in sewing-silk and twist was the last to suffer from the general falling off of demand. Having largely freed itself from foreign competition, it is less affected than other branches of the industry by tariff changes and increased imports. In the early part of the year the sales were fully of the average amount ; and prices were fairly maintained, the home competition for which the trade is noted not being quite so severe as in former years. The low price of raw silk in recent years has greatly helped this branch of manufacture, while improved methods have cheapened the cost of production. More of Japan and less of Canton raw silk was consumed ; the Japanese silk giving better satisfaction than hitherto, and the quality of goods produced being fully up to the standard, and perhaps superior to that of previous years.

In thrown silks a fairly active demand continued during the winter months and part of the spring ; after that, business fell off rapidly ; the cessation being attributed mainly to the effect of tariff changes and the lack of confidence thereby caused in the market for manufactured goods. A slight advance in the prices of thrown silks, corresponding to about half of a rise at that time in raw silk, took place at the end of spring and early in the present summer. The demand that followed was very light, the call for thrown silks to make articles which consume silk in greatest quantity, being especially meager. Recent improvements in the method of silk winding have had a noticeable effect upon the business of thrown silks, by enabling the manufacturer to work up his stock in small quantities and with less labor in selecting different sizes. A great deal of trade has thereby been taken out of the reach of throwsters and dealers in thrown silks. On the remaining trade the margin of profit has been reduced by competition and diminished consumption in woven goods.

During the whole past year the manufacture of ribbons has been productive of little profit. Uncertainty as to the interpretation of the tariff on silk ribbons and the prospect of large importations combined to depress a market already at a low ebb both as to prices and demand. Velvet ribbons were sold in the early part of the season, and there was a brief demand for ottomans, but after that, only satin gros-grains were salable. The year has been exceptional in the entire absence of a demand for novelties, and very few fancy ribbons met with favor.

A strike of the ribbon weavers took place in the fall and winter of 1883-4. It began in a few mills in October, but did not become general

till about the middle of January. During ten weeks, until the end of March, the manufacture in New York and New Jersey was wholly suspended. It is estimated that the stoppage diminished the productions of ribbons to the extent of at least \$600,000. In other conditions of the trade, the stoppage might have been of greater use in checking over-production. In this instance that benefit was not plainly apparent, as the market for goods broke to even a lower point in prices while the strike was in progress; yet doubtless if there had been no strike, the decline would have been more rapid. Before the suspension of work, the demand for ribbons was light, manufacturers were not taking chances, nearly all orders were filled, and the stock of really salable goods was not heavy. The continuous fall of prices throughout the year was noticeable; the decline in value as to staple goods was at least 10 to 15 per cent. It cannot be questioned that the weakness of the market has been largely caused by the cheapness of foreign goods. The importation of chappe-filled ribbons was larger than usual, and they took the place of domestic goods in many instances, especially during the strike, when orders could not be filled by our manufacturers. The lateness of the spring in the present year seemed further to affect the trade, and the prospect of fall orders was unsatisfactory.

Next to the manufacture of ribbons, that of broad goods has suffered most keenly from the prevailing depression in the dry-goods trade, and the large amount of foreign importations. For fancy dress goods there has been less than the usual demand, and plain goods have been salable only at prices reduced by 10 to 15 per cent. Notwithstanding the lowering of prices, the fabrics offered for sale at the present time are fully as good as, and in some instances better than those produced in previous years. A much smaller variety than usual of articles and styles has been presented, the market offering no temptation to enterprise in novelties. The tendency has been toward productions of medium grade but good material, with little encouragement for the more ornate productions of the loom.

In all other branches of silk manufacture there has been no noticeable feature except the general one of declining prices and slow sales. In silk laces a considerable demand for mitts continued during some months of the past year, but the trade in these articles shows signs of having passed its maximum, and in all other lace goods has been abnormally dull. The changes of fashion have not in general been favorable to the produc-



tion of small goods, trimmings and passementerie. The manufacture of upholstery goods and of hosiery is slowly but steadily increasing. Mixtures of silk and cotton are more extensively attempted than formerly, and some velvets and plushes are produced.

Throughout the silk business the margins of profit have been narrowed, and the few successes that have been attained were due more to judicious measures of economy in manufacture than to the chances of fortune or the freaks of fashion. Three or four failures among manufacturers took place in the fall of 1883, with no marked effect on general trade.

Since the date of the last annual report, the Association has lost by death the following members: Joseph Lyman, Sept. 6, 1883; Lewis D. Brown, November 21, 1883; Wm. H. Fogg, March 24, 1884; Geo. H. Burritt, May 15, 1884.

Mr. Brown was one of the pioneers in the silk industry, and a resident of Mansfield, Conn., in the early part of the century, when that town was the chief centre of the business. He was also connected by marriage with a family interested in the same pursuit. In 1850, Mr. Brown engaged in the manufacture of sewing-silk at Gurleyville, in 1865 at Atwoodville, and in 1871 at Middletown, Conn.

Mr. Fogg and Mr. Burritt were respectively the President and Treasurer of the China and Japan Trading Company. Mr. Fogg was an eminent citizen of New York, bore a distinguished part in all matters affecting its commercial interests, and was connected with many of its financial and charitable institutions. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and among the earliest to render substantial aid to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion. For twenty-five years he was prominently identified with the Chamber of Commerce, and during the last years of his life was one of its vice-presidents. Mr. Burritt took a deep interest in the welfare of the American Silk industry, and was personally well known to most of our manufacturers. He was an active member of the Board of Government of the Silk Association of America, and on the day of his death was re-elected to that office.

These losses of liberal minded supporters of the industry are keenly felt.

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The foregoing report was read, accepted and ordered to be printed at a meeting of the Board of Government held at the office of the Association, 446 Broome Street, New York, December 3, 1884.

WM. C. WYCKOFF, *Secretary*.

## ANNUAL DINNER.

MAY 15, 1884.

The twelfth annual dinner of the Silk Association of America was given at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue, New York, on the evening of Thursday, May 15, 1884.

The members of the Association and their friends who were present made a total of 130 persons. The following gentlemen were guests of the Association: the Hon. Nelson A. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, U. S. Senator; the Hon. Wm. A. Russell, of Massachusetts; the Hon. John Hill, of New Jersey, and the Hon. John R. Buck of Connecticut, U. S. Congressmen; the Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, the Collector of the Port of New York; Mr. George Wurtz of the *Paterson Press*, Mr. Hubbard of the *Hartford Courant*, and the Rev. Dr. Magie of Paterson, N. J. The President of the Association, Mr. Frank W. Cheney, presided.

The toasts were as follows: "The President of the United States;" "The Congress of the United States," responded to by Sen. Nelson A. Aldrich and the Hon. John R. Buck; "The Land we live in and its Industries," responded to by the Hon. Wm. A. Russell; "The State and Legislature of New Jersey," responded to by Mr. George Wurtz; "The American System, Home Markets for Home Industry," responded to by the Hon. John Hill; "The Red Sun of Japan—may it shine as long as the Star Spangled Banner waves," responded to in the Japanese language by Mr. S. K. Takahashi, consul of Japan at New York; "The Silk Association of America and Sister Societies," responded to by Mr. William Strange; "The Benefits of Protection to the People," responded to by the Rev. Dr. Magie; "The Public Service and the Silk Industry," responded to by the Hon. Wm. H. Robertson; "The Ladies, our Best Friends," responded to by Mr. B. Loth.

The proceedings were enlivened by orchestral music, and by the singing of the Brothers Stein and others.



## STATISTICS.

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A brief explanation of the following statistics may contribute to their usefulness. There are complete tables of the imports of raw silk, waste silk and pierced cocoons at the ports of New York and San Francisco : the quantity that arrives elsewhere in the United States is inconsiderable. The number of bales or packages as stated in the tables is accurate ; their valuation, as furnished by Custom House returns, is probably only approximate. The tables indicate the proportion of the supply derived from different sources.

The tables of imports of silk manufactures at the Port of New York show a total, differing little from the preceding fiscal year, and include goods withheld at the beginning of the year for the operation of the new tariff.

In drawing deductions from the figures of these tables, two things should be considered : first, the values assigned are those of the invoices, and are made as low by the importer as the Custom House authorities will permit ; it is known, in fact, that the goods are largely undervalued. The official reports of investigating commissions appointed by the U. S. Government have estimated the undervaluation as on the average not less than 25 per cent. Second, the duty paid on the goods, and the importers' profits, should be added to the invoices, in any calculation of the value of these imports in United States markets. Of all the silk goods brought into this country, 94 to 95 per cent come to the port of New York.

The tables of imports of both raw silk and manufactures give the details by fiscal as well as by calendar years.

A table is furnished estimating the value of silk goods manufactured in the United States in 1883. These figures cannot be directly compared with those of imported goods, for reasons already stated. It may be assumed, however, that our factories contributed more than a third in value of the silk goods used in the country.

The table of the United States imports entered for home consumption shows distinctly the sources of the public revenue from Customs duties. Silk goods stand high in the list of articles contributing to that revenue, and the greater part of it is derived from a few sources.



# SILK MANUFACTURE

IN THE UNITED STATES.

## PRODUCTION OF FINISHED GOODS,

*In the Calendar Year ending December 31, 1883.*

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Sewing-silk, Machine twist, etc. . . . .	\$10,050,688.
Dress and Piece goods . . . . .	6,795,363.
Tie silks and millinery goods . . . . .	1,147,880.
Handkerchiefs . . . . .	5,046,067
Ribbons . . . . .	9,034,650.
Laces . . . . .	651,805
Braids and Bindings . . . . .	1,166,515
Trimmings, etc. . . . .	5,392,134
Mixed goods and Silk values therein . . . . .	1,374,862
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$40,659,964</u>

### RECAPITULATION.

Sewings, Twist, Floss silk, etc. . . . .	\$10,050,688
Broad Goods . . . . .	7,943,243
Handkerchiefs, Ribbons and Laces . . . . .	14,732,522
Trimmings and small goods . . . . .	6,558,649
Mixed goods and Silk values therein . . . . .	1,374,862
TOTAL . . . . .	<u><u>\$40,659,964</u></u>

## IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

IN CALENDAR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

MONTHS.	1883.		1882.		1881.		1880.		1879.		1878.	
	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.
January.....	2,843	1,675,982	1,582	974,471	1,948	1,031,400	1,798	1,026,190	153	102,124	804	424,982
February....	1,637	1,003,903	1,756	1,115,482	1,644	837,823	2,147	1,177,542	2,493	1,203,467	959	497,737
March.....	2,023	1,175,896	1,712	1,083,017	2,080	1,142,204	2,737	1,393,635	1,358	727,885	1,177	634,944
April.....	1,584	1,023,490	2,165	1,422,861	1,716	938,512	897	532,404	1,333	706,697	999	515,329
May.....	2,666	1,488,700	1,711	1,158,570	1,445	706,916	1,951	1,075,375	908	465,839	1,034	407,643
June.....	1,545	895,344	1,334	862,138	1,437	718,651	1,441	763,920	1,921	934,443	968	438,831
July.....	1,008	669,522	1,301	886,681	1,171	610,609	957	472,827	894	497,614	515	258,485
August.....	685	487,182	1,105	742,590	967	529,978	649	360,043	1,274	640,342	627	287,174
September...	1,715	1,089,091	1,658	1,097,839	2,141	1,182,135	2,391	1,352,478	1,521	791,138	1,276	663,207
October.....	2,783	1,726,741	2,940	1,817,893	1,177	737,238	2,242	1,280,170	2,155	1,137,293	1,733	893,685
November...	3,250	1,877,811	2,569	1,575,134	3,859	2,131,334	1,234	732,364	1,239	725,183	1,933	998,248
December...	3,294	1,772,054	2,056	1,304,132	2,107	1,370,065	2,455	1,311,779	3,687	1,989,307	1,699	839,427
Totals...	25,033	14,885,716	21,889	14,040,808	21,692	11,936,865	20,899	11,478,727	18,936	9,921,332	13,724	6,859,692

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome St., New York.

# IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

IN THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

MONTHS.	1883-84.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.
July. ....	1,008	669,522	1,301	886,681	1,171	610,609	957	472,827	894	497,614	515	258,485
August. ....	685	487,182	1,105	742,590	967	529,978	649	360,043	1,274	640,342	627	287,174
September. . .	1,715	1,089,091	1,658	1,097,839	2,141	1,182,135	2,391	1,352,478	1,521	791,138	1,276	663,207
October. . . .	2,783	1,726,741	2,940	1,817,893	1,177	737,238	2,242	1,280,170	2,155	1,137,293	1,733	893,685
November. . .	3,250	1,877,811	2,569	1,575,134	3,859	2,131,334	1,234	732,364	1,239	725,183	1,933	998,248
December. . .	3,294	1,772,054	2,056	1,304,132	2,107	1,370,065	2,455	1,311,779	3,687	1,989,307	1,699	839,427
January. . . .	1,893	1,042,439	2,843	1,675,982	1,582	974,471	1,948	1,031,400	1,798	1,026,190	153	102,124
February. . . .	1,272	727,106	1,637	1,003,903	1,756	1,115,482	1,644	837,823	2,147	1,177,542	2,493	1,203,467
March. . . . .	966	657,663	2,023	1,175,896	1,712	1,083,017	2,080	1,142,204	2,737	1,393,635	1,358	727,885
April. . . . .	1,835	1,241,062	1,584	1,023,490	2,165	1,422,861	1,716	938,512	897	532,404	1,333	706,697
May. . . . .	2,953	1,711,472	2,666	1,488,700	1,711	1,158,570	1,445	706,916	1,951	1,075,375	908	465,839
June. . . . .	1,413	852,018	1,545	895,344	1,334	862,138	1,437	718,651	1,441	763,920	1,921	934,443
TOTALS. . .	23,067	13,854,161	23,927	14,687,584	21,682	13,177,898	20,198	10,885,167	21,741	11,749,943	15,949	8,080,681

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.



## IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

MONTHS.	SHIPMENTS FROM EUROPE.						SHIPMENTS FROM ASIA.						TOTALS.	
	Strictly Europ'n.			Re-ship'd Asiatic			Japan.		Hong Kong.		Shanghai.			
	Bales.	\$ . value.	Bales.	\$ . value.	Bales.	\$ . value.	Bales.	\$ . value.	Bales.	\$ . value.	Bales.	\$ . value.	Bales.	\$ . value.
July, 1883 . .	280	313,754	38	16,836	314	203,376	313	106,657	63	28,899	1,008	669,522		
Aug. " . .	226	254,212	14	6,508	237	150,640	191	68,722	17	7,100	685	487,182		
Sept. " . .	306	332,003	1	799	806	523,310	454	161,004	148	71,975	1,715	1,089,091		
Oct. " . .	379	428,992	50	35,806	1,439	906,274	555	197,076	360	158,593	2,783	1,726,741		
Nov. " . .	337	341,854	13	10,608	1,831	1,157,497	819	257,806	250	110,046	3,250	1,877,811		
Dec. " . .	297	332,236	5	2,992	1,877	1,014,433	681	222,348	434	200,045	3,294	1,772,054		
Jan. 1884 . .	257	272,173	13	5,751	892	485,247	381	125,928	350	153,340	1,893	1,042,439		
Feb. " . .	176	189,244	...	...	480	289,963	367	131,649	249	116,250	1,272	727,106		
Mar. " . .	243	258,114	15	12,228	439	282,372	153	50,872	116	54,077	966	657,663		
Apr. " . .	476	496,850	74	35,355	779	482,407	196	67,015	310	159,435	1,835	1,241,062		
May, " . .	505	533,606	72	34,172	853	533,486	925	317,793	598	292,415	2,953	1,711,472		
June, " . .	321	366,467	32	16,268	150	93,975	347	111,449	563	263,859	1,413	852,018		
TOTALS . .	3,803	4,119,505	327	177,323	10,097	6,122,980	5,382	1,818,319	3,458	1,616,034	23,067	13,854,161		

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.



# IMPORTS OF WASTE SILK AND PIERCED COCOONS AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

MONTHS.	1883-84.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
	Pkgs.	\$. value.	Pkgs.	\$. value.	Pkgs.	\$. value.	Pkgs.	\$. value.	Pkgs.	\$. value.	Pkgs.	\$. value.
July . . . . .	83	37,535	359	130,349	69	53,086	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	246	26	7,569
August . . . . .	27	9,896	58	14,033	240	87,295	28	12,590	164	50,872	6	926
September . . . . .	41	9,970	70	9,993	13	8,266	20	6,155	441	209,533	. . . . .	. . . . .
October . . . . .	50	14,282	237	65,762	50	24,498	17	8,828	1,584	412,286	1	300
November . . . . .	474	124,024	383	80,718	88	39,471	42	14,212	1,055	300,441	34	10,469
December . . . . .	245	77,871	603	196,616	187	63,721	19	8,264	338	78,573	30	20,148
January . . . . .	287	135,064	180	62,548	469	161,819	78	30,763	177	73,924	. . . . .	. . . . .
February . . . . .	216	66,322	266	103,213	142	16,871	12	4,872	70	12,604	35	2,702
March . . . . .	223	67,351	299	113,752	391	145,178	327	138,492	50	16,210	67	30,007
April . . . . .	164	39,984	123	47,870	7	3,537	647	178,949	10	6,939	29	14,604
May . . . . .	207	44,742	71	34,650	318	121,591	266	120,258	32	16,781	100	48,380
June . . . . .	69	21,741	126	64,709	3	1,935	33	19,515	27	28,097	14	6,187
TOTALS . . . . .	2,086	648,782	2,775	924,213	1,977	727,263	1,489	542,898	3,950	1,206,506	342	141,292

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

## IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,

IN CALENDAR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

ARTICLES.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Silk piece goods . . . . .	\$17,763,051	\$21,025,799	\$16,959,043	\$17,665,038	\$15,104,026	\$11,834,931	\$11,978,135
Satins . . . . .	102,614	156,508	243,273	267,929	202,672	50,219	26,795
Crapes . . . . .	492,840	542,990	517,798	443,238	435,662	372,231	397,905
Pongees . . . . .	20,625	18,081	13,499	8,205	1,996	394	2,617
Plushes . . . . .	810,002	1,146,691	898,553	408,219	125,487	101,198	73,777
Velvets . . . . .	2,305,967	1,774,402	1,255,091	2,044,139	1,976,133	1,510,240	1,049,305
Ribbons . . . . .	2,271,778	2,756,614	2,614,918	3,563,848	2,180,260	1,829,838	1,689,413
Laces . . . . .	2,217,197	4,161,405	2,909,193	1,540,892	1,059,969	921,265	1,158,689
Embroideries . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020
Shawls . . . . .	21,000	5,739	8,268	20,677	11,179	5,519	5,611
Gloves . . . . .	362,566	239,741	184,499	228,338	126,284	112,941	41,189
Cravats . . . . .	35,527	74,586	63,233	93,339	115,441	101,049	55,777
Handkerchiefs . . . . .	85,018	72,564	72,541	64,077	54,688	48,761	49,932
Hose . . . . .	326,168	217,729	126,825	118,838	89,997	48,955	34,128
Threads and yarns . . . . .	180,124	121,328	189,215	239,072	194,103	50,632	81,764
Braids and bindings . . . . .	1,254,791	1,159,580	1,190,260	1,646,868	1,343,760	935,933	1,143,737
Silk and worsted . . . . .	111,278	110,279	120,579	199,854	156,293	136,065	136,194
Silk and cotton . . . . .	3,942,096	5,047,844	4,267,394	4,751,946	2,652,228	1,981,399	1,992,033
Silk and linen . . . . .	2,594	2,154	2,195	943	651	660	3,720
TOTALS . . . . .	32,305,236	38,634,034	31,636,377	33,305,460	25,830,829	20,042,730	19,922,741

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES ENTERED AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,  
IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Silk piece goods . . . . .	\$18,432,599	\$18,585,896	\$19,429,606	\$16,167,056	\$16,696,145	\$13,877,796	\$11,281,968
Satins . . . . .	173,784	109,666	200,763	272,641	263,591	113,705	33,081
Crapes . . . . .	473,568	479,962	536,277	489,560	457,071	434,744	324,040
Pongees . . . . .	24,667	30,938	8,651	16,477	3,212	1,996	580
Plushes . . . . .	1,260,706	875,785	1,121,990	495,496	212,176	130,657	57,963
Velvets . . . . .	2,831,410	1,940,015	1,402,663	1,575,715	2,207,296	1,713,879	1,221,545
Ribbons . . . . .	2,618,463	2,229,226	2,707,693	3,103,564	2,975,147	1,995,257	1,640,647
Laces . . . . .	2,126,979	3,126,597	4,073,891	1,883,236	1,295,017	944,530	1,064,437
Embroideries . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,552
Shawls . . . . .	63,654	6,810	7,790	17,466	13,908	9,978	1,057
Gloves . . . . .	652,942	333,716	170,151	204,703	223,265	106,483	104,970
Cravats . . . . .	21,095	69,455	60,341	69,914	117,996	121,555	63,881
Handkerchiefs . . . . .	120,743	59,786	75,671	53,727	65,135	47,248	41,926
Hose . . . . .	317,861	297,960	179,254	110,277	106,596	60,646	45,686
Threads and yarns . . . . .	193,782	155,282	128,790	175,627	303,215	59,563	85,924
Braids and bindings . . . . .	1,334,692	1,087,416	1,191,140	1,323,437	1,707,114	1,002,042	1,129,209
Silk and worsted . . . . .	180,801	90,786	123,939	174,390	135,434	158,995	125,121
Silk and cotton . . . . .	3,207,943	4,486,836	5,011,843	4,366,921	3,813,793	2,244,018	1,852,105
Silk and linen . . . . .	4,008	1,039	2,253	1,644	398	811	2,969
TOTALS . . . . .	34,039,697	33,967,171	36,432,706	30,501,851	30,596,509	23,023,903	19,078,661

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 416 Broome Street, New York.

## IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,

IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

MONTHS.	Silk piecegds	Satins.	Crapes.	Pongees.	Plushes.	Velvets.	Ribbons.	Laces.	Shawls.
July, 1883	\$1,991,151	\$14,030	\$84,481	\$ 197	\$214,977	\$461,136	\$320,855	\$214,526	\$ 2,342
Aug. "	2,045,578	4,741	41,733	..	101,489	374,887	289,113	197,596	2,443
Sept. "	2,103,671	10,107	49,113	..	88,231	344,180	254,591	150,435	4,761
Oct. "	2,092,566	7,202	38,484	..	99,770	260,420	239,734	167,920	5,122
Nov. "	939,949	6,057	27,129	..	78,440	132,927	151,081	91,871	1,143
Dec. "	885,556	10,391	20,430	935	55,087	76,923	79,281	110,348	467
Jan. 1884	2,024,548	30,072	44,761	5,423	70,146	165,006	441,451	269,931	1,845
Feb. "	1,597,591	16,283	31,546	5,848	65,763	246,353	277,097	210,377	17,719
Mar. "	1,762,372	9,322	35,927	4,534	80,867	186,189	219,920	211,871	15,610
Apr. "	1,433,803	23,034	31,607	5,444	143,562	172,340	145,374	232,840	8,981
May, "	769,003	18,292	32,046	2,125	119,924	103,318	108,115	151,999	2,152
June, "	736,511	24,253	37,211	161	142,450	305,731	91,851	117,265	1,069
TOTALS	18,432,599	173,784	473,568	24,667	1,260,706	2,831,410	2,618,463	2,126,979	63,654

MONTHS.	Gloves.	Cravats.	H'd'k'fs.	Hose.	Thrds. & Yns.	B'rds & Bdgs	Silk & Wor'd.	S'k & C'tn.	S'k & L'n.	TOTALS.
July, 1883	\$ 32,611	\$4,298	\$ 4,817	\$40,866	\$19,788	\$189,948	\$17,332	\$498,854	\$ ...	\$4,112,209
Aug. "	19,885	5,137	33,830	32,722	8,804	191,957	12,898	443,914	224	3,806,951
Sept. "	23,909	618	8,865	28,141	12,302	117,540	14,550	377,260	888	3,589,162
Oct. "	4,430	312	16,361	18,724	36,562	88,195	17,219	261,371	1,440	3,355,832
Nov. "	9,102	1,275	6,913	6,416	20,513	85,044	10,237	155,546	..	1,723,643
Dec. "	35,070	1,682	6,473	15,667	23,274	101,969	10,003	127,574	..	1,561,430
Jan. 1884	77,389	1,966	8,679	42,974	2,515	128,789	14,913	262,286	148	3,592,842
Feb. "	108,107	1,514	7,047	37,323	8,572	122,069	15,492	198,977	..	2,957,678
Mar. "	120,519	1,349	7,392	44,466	10,165	134,219	24,139	284,509	1,308	3,153,778
Apr. "	121,188	1,508	5,751	19,637	9,414	93,840	15,354	220,831	..	2,734,508
May, "	60,784	753	10,104	18,078	16,352	48,415	14,604	170,318	..	1,648,382
June, "	44,948	683	4,511	12,847	25,521	32,707	14,060	211,503	..	1,803,282
TOTALS	652,942	21,095	120,743	317,861	193,782	1,334,692	180,801	3,207,943	4,008	34,039,697

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.



ARTICLES.	VALUES.	DUTIES.	Duty reduced to ad valorem.
Sugar . . . . .	\$84,327,941 81	\$44,591,448 98	52.88 per cent.
Molasses . . . . .	6,944,135 77	1,495,869 51	" "
Syrup, melada, concentrated molasses, etc. . . . .	117,133 00	73,597 61	62.83 " "
Sugar candy and confectionery . . . . .	17,507 09	11,462 75	65.47 " "
TOTAL . . . . .	91,406,717 67	46,172,378 85	50.51 " "

## WOOL AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES, DUTIES IN DETAIL, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

ARTICLES.	VALUES.	DUTIES.	Duty reduced to ad valorem.
Clothing wool, class No. 1 . . . . .	\$ 2,567,443 40	\$ 1,444,948 60	56.28 per cent.
Combing wool, " 2 . . . . .	343,987 10	176,181 24	51.22 " "
Carpet wool, " 3 . . . . .	5,580,557 73	1,553,498 18	27.84 " "
Total raw or unmanufactured wool . . . . .	8,491,988 23	3,174,628 02	37.38 " "
Dress goods—women's and children's . . . . .	22,619,105 99	15,549,212 65	68.74 " "
Cloths wholly or in part of wool . . . . .	10,806,324 01	7,892,226 12	73.03 " "
Manufactures of wool not otherwise specified . . . . .	1,398,427 92	952,514 14	68.11 " "
Ready-made clothing and wearing apparel . . . . .	1,427,457 15	927,164 69	64.95 " "
Manufactures of worsted, alpaca, etc., not otherwise specified . . . . .	963,689 00	751,954 60	78.03 " "
Shawls of wool or worsted . . . . .	1,135,988 50	713,194 16	59.65 " "
Carpets and carpeting . . . . .	1,225,156 48	659,114 18	53.80 " "
Hosiery and knit goods . . . . .	867,579 38	454,735 39	52.41 " "
Webbings, beltings, bindings, braid, fringes, etc. . . . .	639,523 00	434,041 60	67.87 " "
Yarns of wool or worsted . . . . .	433,363 06	350,967 13	80.99 " "
Flannels . . . . .	178,545 42	132,306 62	74.10 " "
Shirts, drawers, etc. (not included in hosiery and knit goods) . . . . .	224,980 50	126,001 61	56.01 " "
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks . . . . .	423,120 00	116,568 78	27.55 " "
Belts and felts for paper and printing machines . . . . .	139,749 00	79,163 10	56.65 " "
Blankets . . . . .	2,885 02	2,845 92	86.17 " "
Hats . . . . .	4,018 56	2,316 06	57.63 " "
Balmorals . . . . .	2,843 00	2,297 75	80.82 " "
Total manufactures of wool . . . . .	42,552,455 99	29,146,264 50	68.49 " "
Total, wool and manufactures of . . . . .	51,044,444 22	32,320,892 52	63.32 " "

## SILK MANUFACTURES, DUTIES IN DETAIL, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

ARTICLES.		VALUES.	DUTIES.	Duty Per ct.
Dress and piece goods	. . . . .	\$16,395,182 00	\$9,837,109 20	60.00
Silk manufactures not otherwise specified, silk component of chief value	. . . . .	4,888,608 53	2,933,165 13	60.00
" " " 25 per cent other than silk	. . . . .	2,155,684 61	1,077,842 31	50.00
Laces	. . . . .	3,348,967 08	2,009,380 25	60.00
Velvets	. . . . .	2,196,111 00	1,317,666 60	60.00
Ribbons	. . . . .	1,708,800 50	1,025,280 30	60.00
" edge of cotton	. . . . .	619,042 00	309,521 00	50.00
Hosiery	. . . . .	825,681 00	495,408 60	60.00
Ready-made clothing	. . . . .	469,561 15	281,736 69	60.00
Braids, fringes and galloons	. . . . .	222,335 00	133,401 00	60.00
Buttons and ornaments, silk component of chief value	. . . . .	64,266 00	38,559 60	60.00
" " 25 per cent other than silk	. . . . .	3,286 00	1,643 00	50.00
Silk and india-rubber, silk component of chief value	. . . . .	63,448 00	38,068 80	60.00
" " 25 per cent other than silk	. . . . .	43,049 00	21,524 50	50.00
Handkerchiefs	. . . . .	51,510 00	30,906 00	60.00
Hats, caps and bonnets	. . . . .	46,410 50	27,846 30	60.00
Shawls	. . . . .	11,395 00	6,837 00	60.00
Spun silk	. . . . .	126,832 00	44,391 20	35.00
Silk in the gum not more advanced than singles, etc.	. . . . .	37,788 00	13,225 80	35.00
Threads and yarns in the gum or purified	. . . . .	24,575 00	9,830 00	40.00
Floss	. . . . .	4,580 00	1,603 00	35.00
TOTAL		33,307,112 37	19,654,946 28	59.01



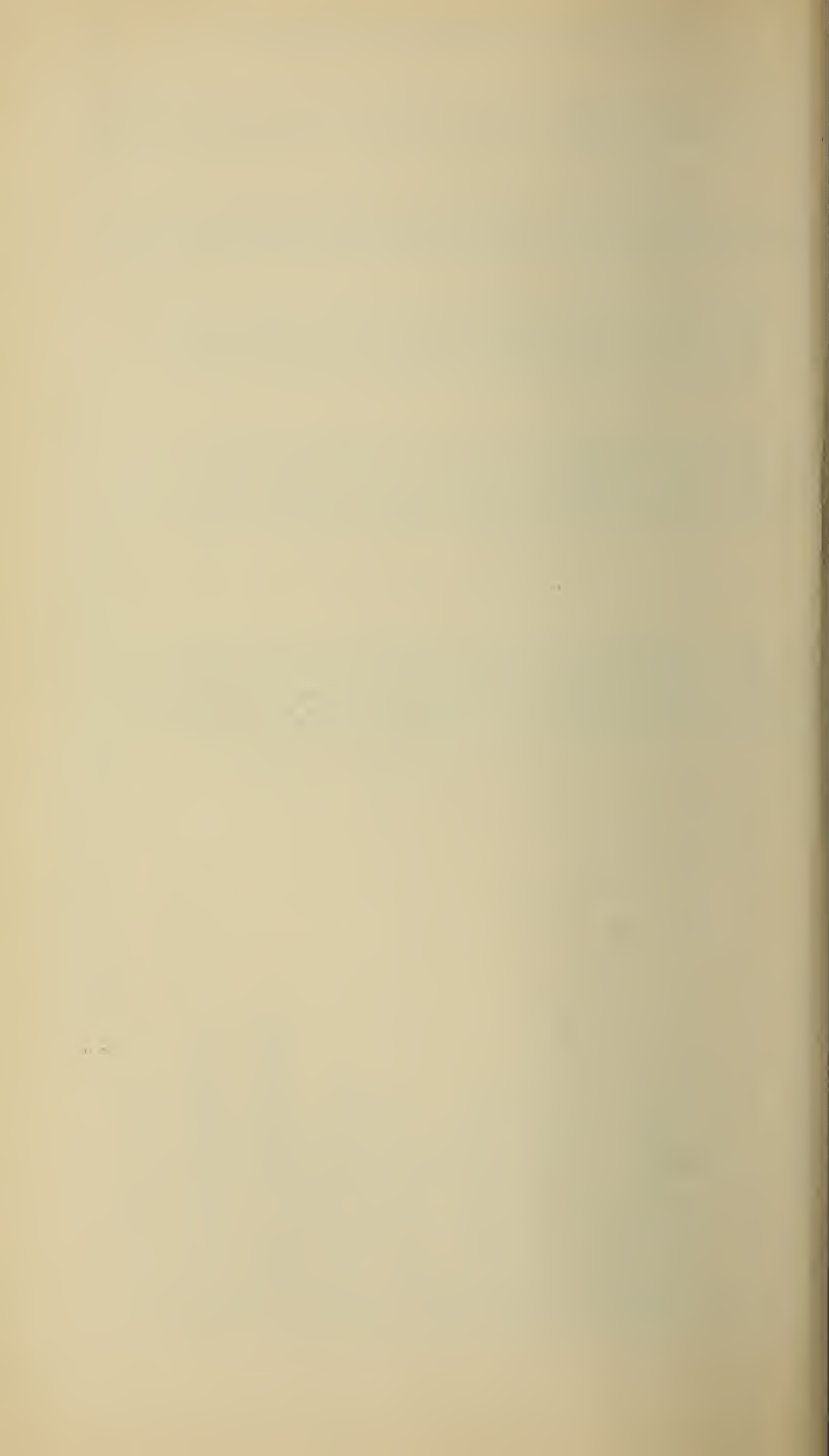
## COTTON MANUFACTURES, DUTIES IN DETAIL, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

ARTICLES.			VALUES.	DUTIES.	Duty reduced to ad val. per ct.
Not bleached, printed or colored . . . . .			\$ 17,592 74	\$ 7,021 73	39.91
Plain bleached . . . . .			1,101,508 65	537,697 64	48.81
Printed or colored, not over 100 threads to sq. inch, and over 5 oz. per sq. yd. . . . .			31,978 60	14,482 52	45.29
“ “ over “ “ “ finer and lighter . . . . .			1,041,576 00	557,082 39	53.48
Jeans, denims, drillings, tickings, cottonades, etc., not printed or colored . . . . .			43,241 50	17,621 27	40.75
The same, printed or colored, over 5 oz. per sq. yd., and not over 100 threads to inch . . . . .			30,720 00	15,144 49	49.30
“ “ “ finer or lighter, “ “ 200 “ “ “ . . . . .			734,939 00	411,129 09	55.94
“ “ “ “ over “ “ “ . . . . .			189,688 00	95,664 61	50.43
All cotton goods not included in the foregoing . . . . .			1,016,199 31	355,669 76	35.00
Hosiery . . . . .			8,555,768 91	2,994,519 12	35.00
Laces, braids, cords, gimps, galloons, insertings . . . . .			6,392,257 90	2,237,290 26	35.00
Hatters' plush . . . . .			407 00	101 75	25.00
Ready-made clothing and shirts or drawers woven on frames . . . . .			559,357 67	195,775 22	35.00
Thread on spools not exceeding 100 yards per spool . . . . .			34,895 50	25,499 71	73.07
“ “ exceeding “ “ “ . . . . .			37,862 50	29,385 58	77.61
Yarn or warp on spools . . . . .			40,189 00	14,066 15	35.00
Thread, yarn, warps, not on spools, and not over 40 cents per lb. . . . .			185,111 00	86,554 59	46.76
“ “ “ “ “ 60 “ “ . . . . .			275,655 00	165,899 97	60.18
“ “ “ “ “ 80 “ “ . . . . .			224,302 00	137,475 26	61.29
“ “ “ “ and over 80 cents per lb. . . . .			1,014,705 00	545,581 07	53.77
Velvets, velveteens, velvet bindings, ribbons and vestings . . . . .			1,799,760 64	629,916 22	35.00
Waste and flocks . . . . .			1,846 00	369 20	20.00
Manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for . . . . .			9,029,781 78	3,160,423 64	35.00
TOTAL			32,359,343 70	12,234,371 24	37.81

DUTY-PAYING IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
HOME CONSUMPTION.—FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1883.

ARTICLES.	VALUES.		DUTIES.		TARIFF.	Duty re- duced to ad valorem, per cent.	Proportion of Total Duties, per cent.
	\$	c.	\$	c.			
Sugar, molasses and confectionery . . . . .	91,406,717	67	46,172,378	85	mixed.	50.51	22.02
Wool, and manufactures of . . . . .	51,044,444	22	32,320,892	52	mixed.	63.32	15.42
Silk, manufactures of . . . . .	33,307,112	37	19,654,946	28	ad val.	59.01	9.38
Iron and steel, and manufactures of . . . . .	40,837,376	19	16,590,503	93	mixed.	40.63	7.91
Cotton, manufactures of . . . . .	32,359,343	70	12,234,371	24	mixed.	37.81	5.84
Spirits and wines . . . . .	12,586,869	36	8,741,957	96	mixed.	69.45	4.17
Tobacco, and manufactures of . . . . .	10,515,806	00	7,661,637	64	mixed.	72.86	3.65
Flax, and manufactures of . . . . .	23,088,891	13	7,584,342	87	ad val.	32.85	3.62
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc. . . . .	16,134,203	94	6,053,574	13	mixed.	37.52	2.89
Tin, manufactures of . . . . .	16,797,321	75	5,075,052	15	mixed.	30.21	2.42
Fruits, including nuts . . . . .	18,157,686	79	4,603,455	38	mixed.	25.35	2.20
Glass, and manufactures of . . . . .	7,597,897	43	4,182,616	58	mixed.	55.05	1.98
Leather, and manufactures of . . . . .	12,653,722	46	3,770,547	32	ad val.	29.80	1.80
Breadstuffs, etc. . . . .	12,667,786	23	3,756,719	38	mixed.	29.66	1.79
Earthenware and china . . . . .	8,693,272	63	3,746,488	74	ad val.	43.10	1.79
Fancy articles, perfumery, etc. . . . .	7,908,102	43	3,039,082	96	ad val.	38.43	1.45
Hemp, jute, etc., and manufactures of . . . . .	12,615,392	82	2,565,560	01	mixed.	20.34	1.22
Embroideries . . . . .	4,929,445	37	1,725,305	88	ad val.	35.00	0.82
Wood, and manufactures of . . . . .	9,530,364	12	1,703,096	20	mixed.	17.87	0.81
Buttons and button materials . . . . .	4,061,293	00	1,160,395	50	ad val.	28.57	0.55
Furs, and manufactures of . . . . .	5,142,022	65	1,130,574	90	ad val.	21.99	0.54
Spices . . . . .	1,682,163	23	873,885	70	specific.	51.95	0.42
Animals, living . . . . .	4,030,822	51	806,164	47	ad val.	20.00	0.38
Clocks and watches . . . . .	2,960,908	04	784,443	11	ad val.	26.09	0.37
Books, engravings, etc. . . . .	3,109,702	66	771,508	05	ad val.	24.81	0.37

Diamonds (cut), cameos, mosaics, etc.	.	.	.	761,433	41	ad val.	10.01	0.36
Braids, plats, flats, laces, etc.	.	.	.	708,221	57	ad val.	30.00	0.34
Salt	.	.	.	705,844	48	specific.	47.79	0.34
Paper, and manufactures of	.	.	.	645,691	34	ad val.	34.63	0.31
Coal	.	.	.	515,097	28	specific.	24.71	0.25
Beer, ale and porter	.	.	.	511,382	75	specific.	44.59	0.25
Musical instruments, etc.	.	.	.	445,893	19	ad val.	30.00	0.21
Metals, and manufactures of	.	.	.	423,917	03	ad val.	28.46	0.20
Paints and colors	.	.	.	422,244	58	mixed.	32.88	0.20
Oils of all kinds	.	.	.	421,077	29	mixed.	40.29	0.20
Provisions not otherwise specified	.	.	.	407,462	74	mixed.	21.94	0.19
Marble, and manufactures of	.	.	.	385,876	65	mixed.	63.51	0.18
Fish	.	.	.	357,978	61	specific.	24.27	0.16
Zinc, and manufactures of	.	.	.	332,428	27	mixed.	41.40	0.16
Hats, bonnets and hoods	.	.	.	320,958	68	ad val.	40.00	0.15
Seeds	.	.	.	314,228	89	mixed.	20.36	0.15
Paintings, etc.	.	.	.	309,847	94	ad val.	10.03	0.15
Corsets and corset cloth	.	.	.	242,623	61	mixed.	35.47	0.12
Varnish	.	.	.	234,183	67	mixed.	53.69	0.12
Hair, and manufactures of	.	.	.	217,139	73	ad val.	21.26	0.10
Mats and matting	.	.	.	208,795	13	ad val.	29.72	0.10
Brass, and manufactures of	.	.	.	182,664	30	ad val.	32.01	0.09
Vegetables not otherwise specified	.	.	.	176,032	14	mixed.	19.68	0.08
Soap	.	.	.	136,810	63	mixed.	44.99	0.08
Gold and silver, manufactures of	.	.	.	113,707	81	mixed.	33.48	0.05
Clay	.	.	.	107,310	17	specific.	52.41	0.05
Lead, and manufactures of	.	.	.	100,172	39	mixed.	58.86	0.05
All other dutiable articles	.	.	.	3,241,172	93		25.42	1.55
Totals	.	.	.	209,659,698	86		42.45	100.00



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1884-85

XIII-XIV.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SILK ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA.



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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886.





XIII-XIV.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SILK ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA.



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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886.

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1884-85

THE  
SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS, 1886-1887.

*President.*

FRANK W. CHENEY, . . . . . Hartford, Conn.

*Vice Presidents.*

B. RICHARDSON, . . . . . New York.  
C. LAMBERT, . . . . . Paterson, N. J.  
WILLIAM STRANGE, . . . . . " "

*Treasurer.*

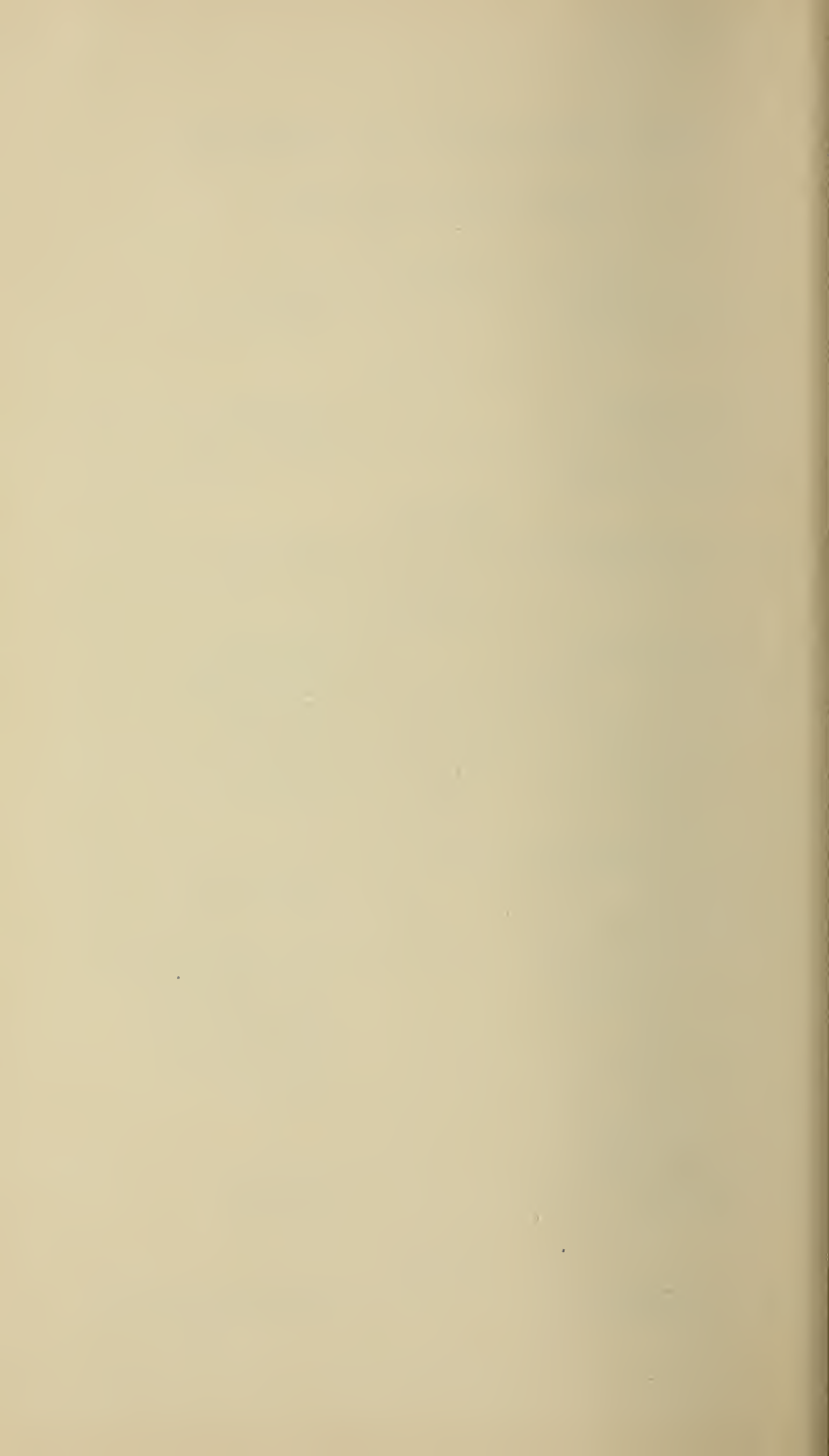
LOUIS FRANKE, . . . . . New York.

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IRA DIMOCK, . . . . . Hartford, Conn.  
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WM. T. RYLE, . . . . . "  
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JAMES BOOTH, . . . . . Paterson, N. J.  
ALBERT TILT, . . . . . " "  
JOSEPH LOTH, . . . . . New York.  
BENJ. A. ARMSTRONG, . . . . . New London, Conn.  
RICHARD WALTER, . . . . . Morrisania, N. Y.  
HUGO FUNKE, . . . . . College Point, L. I.  
C. CHAFFANJON, . . . . . Union Hill, N. J.  
SILAS D. WEBB, . . . . . New York.  
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JOHN D. CUTTER, . . . . . "  
E. D. WOODRUFF, . . . . . Auburn, N. Y.  
W. L. STRONG, . . . . . New York.

*Secretary.*

WM. C. WYCKOFF, . . . . . 446 Broome St., N. Y.



# LIST OF MEMBERS

## OF

### THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

#### JUNE 30, 1886.

---

Arai, R.,	46 Howard Street, New York.
Armstrong, Benjamin A.,	New London, Conn.
Arnold, Frank,	477-481 Broome Street, New York.
Atwood, Eugene,	Stonington, Conn.
Auffmordt, C. A. & Co.,	33-35 Greene Street, New York.
Barnes, D. A.,	Paterson, N. J.
Bavier, Meyer & Co.,	458 Broome Street, New York.
Belding, A. N.,	Rockville, Conn.
Belding, D. W.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Belding, H. H.,	Chicago, Ill.
Belding, M. M.,	455 Broadway, New York.
Boettger, Henry W.,	32 Mercer Street, New York.
Boissière, E. V. de,	Williamsburgh, Franklin Co., Kansas.
Booth, James,	Paterson, N. J.
Bridge, Frederick,	34-38 Burling Slip, New York.
Brown, L. D., & Son,	Middletown, Conn.
Busch, Peter,	110 Grand Street, New York.
Butler, H. V., Jr.,	Paterson, N. J.
Chaffanjon, C.,	Jersey City Heights, N. J.
Chaffee, O. S., & Son,	Mansfield Centre, Conn.
Cheney, F. W.,	South Manchester, Conn.
Cheney, Harry G.,	" " "
Cheney, Knight D.,	" " "

Cheney, James W.,	. . . . .	South Manchester, Conn.
Cheney, John S.,	. . . . .	" " "
Cheney, Richard O.,	. . . . .	" " "
Christie, Robert,	. . . . .	34-38 Burling Slip, New York.
Clapp, S. W.,	. . . . .	441 Broadway, " "
Comby, John,	. . . . .	West Hoboken, N. J.
Cutter, John D.,	. . . . .	44 East 14th Street, New York.
Dimock, Ira,	. . . . .	Hartford, Conn.
Eaton, E. W.,	. . . . .	23-25 Greene St., New York.
Eldridge, Henry,	. . . . .	560-562 Broadway, "
Erskine, James M.,	. . . . .	52 Greene Street, "
Farley, Gustavus, Jr.,	. . . . .	64 South Street, "
Franke, Louis,	. . . . .	110 Grand Street, "
Funke, Hugo,	. . . . .	College Point, L. I., N. Y.
Griswold Worsted Co.,	. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hackenburg, W. B., & Co.,	. . . . .	" "
Hayes, Thomas F.,	. . . . .	5-9 Union Square, New York.
Heinemann, Paul,	. . . . .	112 Water Street, "
Horn, C.,	. . . . .	70 Mercer Street, "
Horstmann, F. O.,	. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
Itchner, Werner,	. . . . .	" "
Jennings, A. G.,	. . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jennings, Oliver T.,	. . . . .	62-64 Greene Street, New York.
Jennings, Warren P.,	. . . . .	" " " " "
Kursheedt, Alex E.,	. . . . .	190-194 So. Fifth Ave., " "
Lambert, C.,	. . . . .	Paterson, N. J.
Loewenstine, J. H.,	. . . . .	43 Greene Street, New York.
Loth, Joseph,	. . . . .	65 " " " "
Middleton & Co.,	. . . . .	66 Pine Street, " "
Morgenroth, Gustavus A., Jr.	. . . . .	159 Maiden Lane, New York.
Morlot, George,	. . . . .	Paterson, N. J.
Murray, Russell,	. . . . .	52 Greene Street, New York.
New York Silk Conditioning Works,	. . . . .	13 Mercer Street, "
O'Donoghue, D.,	. . . . .	91 Grand Street, "
Paul, Frank,	. . . . .	Montreal, Canada.



Pelgram & Meyer,	. . . . .	Paterson, N. J.
Pinkney, J. H. & Co.,	. . . . . 29 West 23d Street,	New York.
Pomeroy, S. W., Jr.,	. . . . . 60 Wall Street,	New York.
Rice, A. H. & Co.,	. . . . .	Pittsfield, Mass.
Richardson, B.,	. . . . . 43 Mercer Street,	New York.
Rossmässler, Richard,	. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ryle, Wm. T.,	. . . . . 54 Howard Street,	New York.
Silbermann, J.,	. . . . . 35 Mercer Street,	"
Simon, Herman,	. . . . .	Easton, Pa.
Simon, Robert,	. . . . .	Town of Union, N. J.
Simonds, J. H.,	. . . . .	Warehouse Point, Conn.
Skinner, William,	. . . . .	Holyoke, Mass.
Skinner, Wm. C.,	. . . . . 508 Broadway,	New York.
Smith, Benjamin D.,	. . . . . 113 Water Street,	"
Smith, Isaac,	. . . . . 446 Broome Street,	"
Smith, L. O.,	. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stearns, John N.,	. . . . . 68 Greene Street,	New York.
Stelle, Louis R.,	. . . . .	Sauquoit, "
Strange, Theodore,	. . . . . 96-98 Prince Street,	"
Strange, William,	. . . . .	Paterson, N. J.
Streuli, Alfred,	. . . . . 57-59 Greene Street,	New York.
Strong, W. L.,	. . . . . 75-77 Worth Street,	"
Struss, Henry W.,	. . . . . 110 Grand Street,	"
Takaki, Teisaku,	. . . . . 7 Warren Street,	New York.
Tilt, Albert,	. . . . .	Paterson, N. J.
Twombly, Horatio N.,	. . . . . 34-38 Burling Slip,	New York.
Walker, John T.,	. . . . . 81 Pine Street,	"
Walter, Richard,	. . . . .	Morrisania, N. Y.
Wamsley, Philip,	. . . . . 34 Greene Street,	"
Warner, Luther J.,	. . . . .	Northampton, Mass.
Webb, Silas D.,	. . . . . 34-38 Burling Slip,	New York.
Westervelt, E.,	. . . . . 41 Liberty Street,	"
Wilson, H. B.,	. . . . . 33-35 Greene Street,	"
Woodruff, E. D.,	. . . . .	Auburn, N. Y.
Yoshida, Jiro, Consul of Japan,	. . . . . 7 Warren Street,	New York.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Allen, Franklin,	. . . . .	156-158 Broadway, New York.
Haywood, George M.,	. . . . .	Hartford, Conn.
Low, Seth,	. . . . .	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ryle, John,	. . . . .	Paterson, N. J.
Sheehan, Daniel J., Secretary,	. . . . .	" "
Takaki, Samro,	. . . . .	Yokohama, Japan.
Tomita, Tetsnoski,	. . . . .	London, Eng.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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In conformity with the by-laws of the Association, the Secretary has the honor to submit the following report, prepared under direction of the Board of Government, and presenting a review for the past two years and to June 30, 1886, of silk manufacturing interests and the transactions of the Silk Association of America.

At the time when the last report of this Association was in preparation, the lull in trade which usually precedes a presidential election was manifest throughout the country. The change of administration which followed brought fresh excuse for hesitation in business ventures, since many persons thought it possible that alterations in the tariff were likely to ensue with a new party in power. The session of Congress in the winter of 1884-5 was not fruitful in tariff legislation, and the only useful measure on the subject was brought forward too late for passage. This was Mr. Hewitt's bill for the rectification of obvious blunders in the present tariff, and to secure greater efficiency in executing the customs laws.

The same bill, brought into the present Congress, has shared the fate of the Morrison tariff bill to which it was unwisely appended. This is unfortunate, since the measure provided for restoring the hat-trimming clause in the tariff to its former signification, and correcting the error about cartons—matters in which all silk manufacturers are deeply interested.

The question of substituting specific for ad valorem duties on silk goods

has received renewed attention from the Association, in consequence of inquiries on the subject by the Secretary of the Treasury. A schedule of specific duties to meet these inquiries has been prepared and forwarded to the Treasury Department. More recently that Department has recommended to the Committee of Ways and Means a schedule of similar character, but with rates of duty lower than those which were suggested by this Association as fair equivalents for present ad valorem rates.

For more than a year after the date of our last report, silk manufacture shared with all other dry goods interests in a long continued period of depression. This applied to every branch of our trade, and the demand for goods being light, prices were gradually forced down to a point where the margin of profit was scarcely perceptible. This report will mainly consider the affairs of the twelve months now just past, in which there have been some features of encouragement, and a slight relief from the monotony of hard times.

In the year ending June 30, 1884, the imports of manufactured silk goods had reached the very high figures of \$34,000,000. In each of five previous years the importation had exceeded \$30,000,000. Extreme dullness in trade brought down this amount for the year ending June 30, 1885, to \$26,000,000. For the present year, which ended June 30, 1886, the figures are substantially similar to those of the previous twelve months.

It is worthy of note that while (as will hereinafter be shown) our domestic industry, measured by the volume of imports of the raw material, has increased about 40 per cent, the importation of manufactured goods has remained at the level of the previous year, which was at least 20 per cent below the average of five previous years. At this rate of progress it will not be long before our annual tables will show a total importation of raw silk *apparently* equalling in amount that of foreign silk fabrics. This may give rise to misleading inferences.

The two sets of figures are not directly comparable. The "value" of dutiable imports in our statistics includes neither the "charges" of the invoices nor the duty on the goods, and fails to take account of undervaluation, for all of which, as well as importers' profits, due allowance must be made in considering the value of European goods in our market. Nevertheless, it seems an interesting fact that (adding the imports of

waste silk, etc., to those of raw silk) we have at present an annual consumption of \$20,600,000 worth of raw material, against an importation of \$26,000,000 (invoice value) of finished foreign goods.

Examining the figures more closely, it is seen that the imports of piece-goods have fallen off in the last year about 8 per cent, while laces have increased 13 per cent. The largest addition is in silk and cotton mixtures; about 22 per cent. Velvets, ribbons, and other articles generally, show little change from last year: up to that point the importation of velvets had been continually increasing; possibly it has now reached its highest limit.

The table herewith presented compares imports of 1883-4 with those of the past year; the differences being far greater and more noteworthy than between 1884-5 and 1885-6.

## IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES AT NEW YORK.

FISCAL YEAR 1883-4 COMPARED WITH 1885-6.

ARTICLES.	Per cent of each kind.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	1885-6.	1883-4.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Silk-piece goods.....	44	54	.....	.....	\$7,000,759	38
Satins.....	2	1	\$259,005	149	.....	.....
Crapes.....	2	1	.....	.....	69,805	15
Pongees.....	.....	.....	57,707	234	.....	.....
Plushes.....	6	4	154,021	12	.....	.....
Velvets.....	10	8	.....	.....	83,674	3
Ribbons.....	5	8	.....	.....	1,354,746	52
Laces.....	7	6	.....	.....	306,287	14
Shawls.....	.....	.....	42,936	67	.....	.....
Gloves.....	2	2	.....	.....	149,119	23
Cravats.....	.....	.....	11,920	55	.....	.....
Handkerchiefs.....	1	.....	49,205	41	.....	.....
Hose.....	1	1	.....	.....	47,126	15
Threads and yarns.....	.....	1	.....	.....	34,593	17
Braids and bindings.....	3	4	.....	.....	636,754	48
Silk and worsted.....	1	1	176,999	98	.....	.....
Silk and cotton.....	16	9	1,041,109	32	.....	.....
Silk and linen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,101	52
TOTAL..	100	100	.....	.....	\$7,892,062	23

The increase in the amount of raw silk imported during the past year (ending June 30, 1886) is remarkable. The statistics of the previous twelve months gave no indication of a growth of the industry. In fact, there was scarcely any difference between the totals of importation for the year ending June 30, 1884, and those of June 30, 1885; each summing up 23,000 to 24,000 bales, valued at nearly \$14,000,000. But in the twelve months now just elapsed, the imports have risen to 33,000 bales, valued at nearly \$20,000,000. This increase, though at a decidedly greater rate in the last six months, was fairly distributed throughout the year. Measured by quantity, *i. e.*, lbs. avoirdupois, the advance beyond the preceding year is 38 per cent; estimated by values, it is 41 per cent.

The greatest quantity of raw silk, ever brought to this country by one vessel, was carried by the steamer "Belgic," which arrived at San Francisco February 10, 1886, with 2,300 bales, valued at \$1,400,000. The imports of December 1885 and January 1886, each about 5,000 bales, exceeded any previous months in the records of our industry.

Within two years the relative proportions of raw silk received from different sources have somewhat changed. One-fourth of the whole supply continues to be of European production. The shipments from Japan have increased so that nearly one-half of the whole value of raw silk, received at this market, now comes from Yokohama. China furnishes the remaining fourth of our supply. Imports from Hong Kong have fallen off actually as well as relatively; scarcely more than one-twelfth of all our raw silk is sent from that quarter, which two years ago supplied a sixth. From Shanghai the increase has been greater than from any other source; it has doubled since 1884, and its ratio to the whole supply has risen from a seventh to nearly a fifth.

To save detail in the following table, since the imports of 1884-5 did not differ largely from those of 1883-4, an average of the two years is used as a basis for showing the increase or decrease of 1885-6 from each source of supply.



## IMPORTS OF RAW SILK.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGES IN FISCAL YEARS.

PROPORTION OF EACH KIND IN THE YEAR NAMED.

Description of Silk.	1885-6.		1884-5.		1883-4.	
	Per cent of lbs.	Per cent of \$.	Per cent of lbs.	Per cent of \$.	Per cent of lbs.	Per cent of \$.
Strictly European	25	25	25	28	26	30
Reshipped Asiatic	2	3	1	1	1	1
From Japan . .	43	49	43	46	41	44
From Hong Kong	9	7	10	8	17	13
From Shanghai .	21	17	21	17	15	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

COMPARISON BETWEEN 1885-6 AND THE AVERAGE OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.

Description of Silk.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Per cent of lbs.	Per cent of \$.	Per cent of lbs.	Per cent of \$.
Strictly European . . .	37	24	.....	.....
From Japan . . . . .	42	53	.....	.....
From Hong Kong . . .	.....	.....	1	4
From Shanghai . . . .	76	70	.....	.....
TOTAL . . .	44	42		

Since a bale of raw silk from Europe may weigh twice as much as one from Asia, it is evident that comparisons of imports by number of bales from all ports, are likely to be somewhat misleading, especially while the proportions from different ports are changing. Your secretary will therefore endeavor to give, hereafter, the statistics of raw silk in pounds avoirdupois, as well as in bales and dollars. Hitherto, waste silk, pierced cocoons and noils have been thrown together in one table; hereafter they will be separated. Statistics will also be given covering the imports at all ports of the United States instead of only New York and San Francisco; the chief item of increase thus included being about \$100,000 worth of silk noils annually coming to Philadelphia.

There were no features of interest in the sewing-silk and twist trade before the sudden rise in raw silk took place last fall. Until that time, prices had been gradually falling under the pressure of home competition. An effort was made to stop the decline and to raise the selling prices, so as partially to meet the increased cost of raw material. A measure of success attended this effort, and a small advance in prices was generally secured for a short period. The business of sewings and twist has been steadily expanding in volume, and probably exceeds by 12 or 15 per cent that of last year.

Gum silks had been sold very close to cost, before the rise in raw silks took place; and, after that, the prices could not be brought up to an equivalent for the increased cost of material. In the fall season, however, commission throwsters found full occupation for their machinery, and were able to obtain a small advance in prices. Their business has continued fairly active, though at narrow margins, up to the present time.

During the earlier months of the year just past, the business of ribbon manufacture was exceedingly dull, and prices were continually cut down by close competition. A demand gradually arose, however, for ribbons with picot edges, and this feature of the trade expanded into large proportions. The low prices fixed in the early part of the season were, however, still ruling, and, with a very active business, manufacturers were not able to reap a corresponding profit. Orders were largely taken for the spring trade at the prices of last fall.

In the height of this activity, and when there was a fair prospect for this season's trade, the trouble with the laboring classes broke out and

disorganized business, even in cases where complete strikes were not attempted.

When the labor troubles were at last settled, the season was too far advanced, and its opportunity was lost. Many orders, that would have been taken here, went abroad. In the uncertainty of affairs, our manufacturers were unwilling to make contracts for the delivery of goods, except with a clause, "orders taken subject to strikes." This naturally discouraged purchasers. It is believed that not less than a million dollars' worth of orders was lost in consequence of these difficulties, the buyers preferring the certainties of European contracts, and losing faith in the ability of our manufacturers to supply their wants.

Even since the settlement of the strikes, labor has been in an unquiet condition. The working-people have spent their evenings in meetings and discussions prolonged to late hours, and in consequence have been less fit for work in the daytime. The practical result to the manufacturer has been an increased cost of labor in proportion to the amount of production.

The chief demand, as before stated, has been for ribbons with fancy edges, satin gros-grains thus made being most called for: in fact, the quantity of gros-grains required was larger than has been the case in some years. Early in the season, there was an active demand for gauze ribbons, but this was very brief. The widths of ribbons most called for during the season were 9's, 12's and 16's. For sashes there was less demand than usual, and the business in them was very light.

Owing to the extreme dulness of the preceding year, the prices of silk laces went down to a lower point than was ever before reached. Undervaluation as well as domestic competition tended to this result. Mixed laces of silk and cotton are more largely worn than ever before; but the orders for them are given abroad and their production in this country has not increased.

For lace mitts there has been a very good demand. Those of American make have been the favorites, but the prices are very low, owing to a severe home competition. Yak laces came into vogue this year, and for a very brief period there was an active demand for "silk-and-yak" laces—a mixture of silk and wool. But the fashion dropped off quite suddenly, and manufacturers have since sold these goods at 25 cents on the dollar.

We make as large a quantity of trimmings in this country as anywhere else in the world, France and Germany not excepted. The workmanship and taste displayed in these goods have given them high repute ; they are considered to be better suited to our market than the foreign articles. The proportion of silk in these trimmings is not, however, so great as formerly. During the spring and fall of 1885 the favorite fashion for silk trimmings was in chenille. Since then, worsted and bead trimmings have largely taken the place of silk. But a fair business has been done at low prices in ladies' dress, cloak and mantilla trimmings, and also in furniture and upholstery trimmings in general.

For broad silks there has been little demand, and few novelties were attempted. Low-priced surahs and rhadames, and some plain colored silks have been sold, keeping business alive at prices that barely covered the cost of production. Early in 1886, however, a prospect of more lively trade opened, and manufacturers were much encouraged. The labor troubles then broke out, checked the demand by prostrating business everywhere, and thus prevented the sale of accumulated stocks.

In broad goods, as in ribbons, when the labor troubles were quieted, the opportunity of the season's business had passed away.

No advance in the price of fabrics was secured, when, in the fall, the value of raw silks rose during a short period of speculation. Manufacturers in general sold their goods at the low prices previously established. It may be safely asserted that the rise in raw silks did not at all advance the prices of broad goods.

During the dull season there was a fair trade done for a while in handkerchiefs ; not a very large business, but good by comparison with other branches.

A moderate supply of black grenadines has been sold this season at satisfactory prices.

Plain velvets were not in demand at all last season, and it was supposed that the market was overstocked. Hence many of the European firms stopped production. The effect has been shown within the last thirty days by an advance, estimated at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, in the prices of plain velvets.

A considerable quantity of printed goods has been sold this season, but the variety of styles required, cutting the orders into small lots, has been more troublesome than usual.

In general, it may be stated that the demand for costly silk fabrics has been very light, and business has been done chiefly in cheap goods.

Many new silk mills have been built, and the facilities of manufacture are largely increased. In several instances the policy of building new mills in localities far removed from the early sites of manufacture has been adopted, and the list of branch establishments in neighboring states has been considerably extended.

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Since the date of our last report, the Association has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most valued members, Mr. A. B. Strange, who was an active vice-president for many years, and retired from that office only on account of failing health. On February 11, 1886, at a meeting of the Board of Government, the following resolutions were adopted :

Whereas, our late friend and colleague Mr. Albert B. Strange hath in the order of Divine Providence been called to his eternal rest, Be it resolved

That the members of the Silk Association of America sincerely sympathize with the family of our departed friend in their great bereavement : and that we place on record our testimony that Albert B. Strange was one of the worthies of the silk trade of America—an honorable merchant, a kind man and a true friend.

And that an engrossed copy hereof be presented to his son, Mr. William Strange, the representative of the family.

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The foregoing report was read, accepted, and ordered to be printed, at the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America, held at its office, No. 446 Broome St., New York, July 2, 1886.

WM. C. WYCKOFF,  
*Secretary.*



## STATISTICS.

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A brief explanation of the following statistics may contribute to their usefulness. There are complete tables of the imports of raw silk, waste silk and pierced cocoons at the ports of New York and San Francisco : the quantity that arrives elsewhere in the United States is inconsiderable. A statement is, however, presented, showing total receipts at all ports, and giving the quantity, in pounds avoirdupois, of each kind of raw material. The different sources of supply are separately exhibited.

The tables of imports of silk manufactures at the port of New York are based upon valuations furnished in Custom House returns.

In drawing deductions from the figures of these tables, two things should be considered : first, the values assigned are those of the invoices, (from which all "charges" have been deducted) and are made as low by the importer as the Custom House authorities will permit ; it is known in fact, that the goods are largely undervalued. The official reports of investigating commissions appointed by the U. S. Government have estimated the undervaluation as on the average not less than 25 per cent. Second, the duty paid on the goods, as well as invoice charges and importers' profits, should be added, in any calculation of the value of these imports in United States markets. Of all the silk goods brought into this country, 94 to 95 per cent come to the port of New York.

The tables of imports of both raw silk and manufactures give the details by fiscal as well as by calendar years.

Judging from the amount of raw silk imported, the finished goods made from it in the United States exceed in value \$50,000,000 per year ; and although for reasons already alleged, such figures cannot be directly compared with those which represent the importation of European fabrics, it seems clear that of all the silk goods used in this country, one-half, in value, is now contributed by our factories.

The table of the United States imports entered for home consumption shows distinctly the sources of the public revenue from Customs duties. Silk goods stand high in the list of articles contributing to that revenue, and the greater part of it is derived from a few sources.



IMPORTS OF RAW AND WASTE SILK, ETC., AT ALL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.  
IN POUNDS AVOIRDUPOIS.

MONTHS.	Raw Silk.		Waste Silk.		Noils.		P're'd Cocoons.		Total of Raw Material.	
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	\$ value.
July, . . . . .	1885	178,850	9,043		69,171		1,354		258,418	775,229
August, . . . . .	"	101,774	22,955		60,146		4,679		189,554	436,436
September, . . . . .	"	459,474	17,783		80,663		7,020		564,940	1,837,949
October, . . . . .	"	287,728	44,473		53,424		21,975		407,600	1,190,363
November, . . . . .	"	495,574	68,914		118,159		57,454		740,101	1,987,896
December, . . . . .	"	724,085	61,834		104,050		150,309		1,040,278	3,107,376
January, . . . . .	1886.	703,094	78,581		103,999		78,613		964,287	3,164,080
February, . . . . .	"	537,527	102,098		55,087		113,865		808,577	2,583,909
March, . . . . .	"	459,131	48,471		37,484		76,631		621,717	2,177,157
April, . . . . .	"	373,373	43,469		158,327		26,250		601,419	1,724,617
May, . . . . .	"	278,949	52,333		48,623		9,809		389,714	1,269,827
June, . . . . .	"	118,113	42,038		15,157		23,410		198,718	534,422
TOTALS . . . . .		4,717,672	591,992		904,290		571,369		6,785,323	20,789,261

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,  
IN CALENDAR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

MONTHS.	1885.		1884.		1883.		1882.		1881.		1880.	
	Bales.	\$ value.	Bales.	\$ value.	Bales.	\$ value.	Bales.	\$ value.	Bales.	\$ value.	Bales.	\$ value.
January ..	2,317	1,310,555	1,893	1,042,439	2,843	1,675,982	1,582	974,471	1,948	1,031,400	1,798	1,026,190
February .	1,504	917,740	1,272	727,106	1,637	1,003,903	1,756	1,115,482	1,644	837,823	2,147	1,177,542
March ...	2,031	1,243,723	966	657,663	2,023	1,175,896	1,712	1,083,017	2,080	1,142,204	2,737	1,393,635
April . . .	1,237	804,364	1,835	1,241,062	1,584	1,023,490	2,165	1,422,861	1,716	938,512	897	532,404
May . . . .	1,902	1,052,048	2,953	1,711,472	2,666	1,488,700	1,711	1,158,570	1,445	706,916	1,951	1,075,375
June . . . .	1,851	1,056,544	1,413	852,018	1,545	895,344	1,334	862,138	1,437	718,651	1,441	763,920
July . . . .	1,174	751,210	586	448,896	1,008	669,522	1,301	886,681	1,171	610,609	957	472,827
August. . .	666	401,209	1,907	1,048,583	685	487,182	1,105	742,590	967	529,978	649	360,043
September	3,236	1,770,414	2,762	1,646,195	1,715	1,089,091	1,658	1,097,839	2,141	1,182,135	2,391	1,352,478
October ..	1,803	1,116,807	3,235	1,766,089	2,783	1,726,741	2,940	1,817,893	1,177	737,238	2,242	1,280,170
November	3,573	1,816,365	2,656	1,516,186	3,250	1,877,811	2,569	1,575,134	3,859	2,131,334	1,234	732,364
December	5,012	2,916,486	1,926	1,120,199	3,294	1,772,054	2,056	1,304,132	2,107	1,370,065	2,455	1,311,779
TOTALS	26,306	15,157,465	23,404	13,777,908	25,033	14,885,716	21,889	14,040,808	21,692	11,936,865	20,899	11,478,727

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome St., New York.

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,  
IN THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

MONTHS.	1885-86.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.
July . . . . .	1,174	751,210	586	448,896	1,008	669,522	1,301	886,681	1,171	610,609	957	472,827
August . .	666	401,209	1,907	1,048,583	685	487,182	1,105	742,590	967	529,978	649	360,043
September .	3,236	1,770,414	2,762	1,646,195	1,715	1,089,091	1,658	1,097,839	2,141	1,182,135	2,391	1,352,478
October . .	1,803	1,116,807	3,235	1,766,089	2,783	1,726,741	2,940	1,817,893	1,177	737,238	2,242	1,280,170
November .	3,573	1,816,365	2,656	1,516,186	3,250	1,877,811	2,569	1,575,134	3,859	2,131,334	1,234	732,364
December .	5,012	2,916,486	1,926	1,120,199	3,294	1,772,054	2,056	1,304,132	2,107	1,370,065	2,455	1,311,779
January . .	5,168	3,040,647	2,317	1,310,555	1,893	1,042,439	2,843	1,675,982	1,582	974,471	1,948	1,031,400
February .	3,792	2,469,434	1,504	917,740	1,272	727,106	1,637	1,003,903	1,756	1,115,482	1,644	837,823
March . . .	3,200	2,070,338	2,031	1,243,723	966	657,663	2,023	1,175,896	1,712	1,083,017	2,080	1,142,204
April . . .	2,708	1,647,151	1,237	804,364	1,835	1,241,062	1,584	1,023,490	2,165	1,422,861	1,716	938,512
May . . . .	1,931	1,182,447	1,902	1,052,048	2,953	1,711,472	2,666	1,488,700	1,711	1,158,570	1,445	706,916
June . . . .	734	500,482	1,851	1,056,544	1,413	852,018	1,545	895,314	1,334	862,138	1,437	718,651
TOTALS . .	32,997	19,682,990	23,914	13,931,122	23,067	13,854,161	23,927	14,687,584	21,682	13,177,898	20,198	10,885,167

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

## IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,

CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

MONTHS.	SHIPMENTS FROM EUROPE.			SHIPMENTS FROM ASIA.						TOTALS.		
	Strictly Europ'n.		Re-ship'd Asiatic	Japan.		Hong Kong.		Shanghai.				
	Bales.	\$. value.		Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	
	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.	Bales.	\$. value.
July, 1885 . .	334	331,530	44	26,632	421	247,007	190	71,598	185	74,443	1,174	751,210
Aug., " . .	218	199,796	69	38,258	181	99,062	170	52,642	28	11,451	666	401,209
Sept., " . .	383	350,611	64	31,398	1,716	1,004,729	470	141,563	603	242,113	3,236	1,770,414
Oct., " . .	598	541,508	71	25,181	594	351,087	195	59,497	345	139,534	1,803	1,116,807
Nov., " . .	441	395,797	5	3,347	1,186	709,219	759	236,259	1,182	471,743	3,573	1,816,365
Dec., " . .	828	779,477	87	34,496	2,703	1,592,940	591	186,796	803	322,777	5,012	2,916,486
Jan., 1886 . .	338	368,078	44	19,781	3,111	2,004,567	495	167,862	1,180	480,359	5,168	3,040,647
Feb., " . .	578	570,933	46	17,511	1,854	1,305,282	471	172,164	843	403,544	3,792	2,469,434
Mar., " . .	446	463,430	52	27,049	1,432	1,012,796	179	66,651	1,091	500,412	3,200	2,070,338
April, " . .	357	376,417	12	5,833	1,134	740,646	558	207,950	647	316,305	2,708	1,647,151
May, " . .	341	368,599	50	20,327	557	349,906	230	85,595	753	358,020	1,931	1,182,447
June, " . .	251	243,311	79	29,731	204	136,727	25	9,312	175	81,401	734	500,482
TOTALS . .	5,113	4,989,487	623	279,544	15,093	9,553,968	4,333	1,457,889	7,835	3,402,102	32,997	19,682,990

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome St., New York.

## IMPORTS OF WASTE SILK, PIERCED COCOONS AND NOILS, AT THE PORTS OF NEW YORK AND

## SAN FRANCISCO.

IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

MONTHS.	1885-86.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
	Pkgs.	\$. value.	Pkgs.	\$. value.	Pkgs.	\$. value.	Pkgs.	\$. value.	Pkgs.	\$. value.	Pkgs.	\$. value.
July . . . .	93	12,535	87	21,688	83	37,535	359	130,349	69	53,086	. . . .	. . . .
August . .	166	29,128	37	9,869	27	9,896	58	14,033	240	87,295	28	12,590
September.	216	28,314	156	23,590	41	9,970	70	9,993	13	8,266	20	6,155
October . .	167	35,849	263	51,431	50	14,282	237	65,762	50	24,498	17	8,828
November.	306	63,660	394	83,877	474	124,024	383	80,718	88	39,471	42	14,212
December.	864	156,231	149	32,424	245	77,871	603	196,616	187	63,721	19	8,264
January . .	718	108,951	213	54,101	287	135,064	180	62,548	469	161,819	78	30,763
February .	495	91,668	186	41,487	216	66,322	266	103,213	142	16,871	12	4,872
March . . .	511	113,416	199	53,071	223	67,351	299	113,752	391	145,178	327	138,492
April . . .	624	68,388	261	54,024	164	39,984	123	47,870	7	3,537	647	178,949
May . . . .	421	92,783	72	13,141	207	44,742	71	34,650	318	121,591	266	120,258
June . . . .	395	31,154	51	7,084	69	21,741	126	64,709	3	1,935	33	19,515
Totals . .	4,976	832,077	2,068	445,787	2,086	648,782	2,775	924,213	1,977	727,268	1,489	542,898

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.



## IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,

IN CALENDAR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

ARTICLES.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Silk piece-goods . . . . .	\$11,267,808	\$15,489,833	\$17,763,051	\$21,025,799	\$16,959,043	\$17,665,038	\$15,104,026
Satins . . . . .	268,675	291,677	102,614	156,508	243,273	267,929	202,672
Crapes . . . . .	437,837	419,590	492,840	542,990	517,798	443,238	435,662
Pongees . . . . .	51,911	28,595	20,625	18,081	13,499	8,205	1,996
Plushes . . . . .	952,356	1,722,782	810,002	1,146,691	898,553	408,219	125,487
Velvets . . . . .	2,323,908	3,221,021	2,305,967	1,774,402	1,255,091	2,044,139	1,976,133
Ribbons . . . . .	1,103,368	1,981,573	2,271,778	2,756,614	2,614,918	3,563,848	2,180,260
Laces . . . . .	1,548,247	1,861,487	2,217,197	4,161,405	2,909,193	1,540,892	1,059,969
Shawls . . . . .	88,390	145,869	21,000	5,739	8,268	20,677	11,179
Gloves . . . . .	549,207	700,150	362,566	239,741	184,499	228,338	126,284
Cravats . . . . .	29,756	17,682	35,527	74,586	63,233	93,339	115,441
Handkerchiefs . . . . .	141,339	167,266	85,018	72,564	72,541	64,077	54,688
Hose . . . . .	255,472	381,194	326,168	217,729	126,825	118,838	89,997
Threads and yarns . . . . .	121,243	158,180	180,124	121,328	189,215	239,072	194,103
Braids and bindings . . . . .	540,518	998,208	1,254,791	1,159,580	1,190,260	1,646,868	1,343,760
Silk and worsted . . . . .	308,497	218,519	111,278	110,279	120,579	199,854	156,293
Silk and cotton . . . . .	3,496,486	3,384,883	3,942,096	5,047,844	4,267,394	4,751,946	2,652,228
Silk and linen . . . . .	2,392	2,419	2,594	2,154	2,195	943	651
TOTALS . . . . .	23,487,410	31,190,928	32,305,236	38,634,024	31,636,377	33,305,460	25,830,829

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.



IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES ENTERED AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,  
IN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

ARTICLES.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Silk piece-goods . . . . .	\$11,431,840	\$12,423,750	\$18,432,599	\$18,585,896	\$19,429,606	\$16,167,056	\$16,696,145
Satins . . . . .	432,789	291,317	173,784	109,666	200,763	272,641	263,591
Crapes . . . . .	403,763	404,730	473,568	479,962	536,277	489,560	457,071
Pongees . . . . .	82,374	35,497	24,667	30,938	8,651	16,477	3,212
Plushes . . . . .	1,414,727	1,485,902	1,260,706	875,785	1,121,990	495,496	212,176
Velvets . . . . .	2,747,736	2,786,045	2,831,410	1,940,015	1,402,663	1,575,715	2,207,296
Ribbons . . . . .	1,253,717	1,243,974	2,618,463	2,229,226	2,707,693	3,103,564	2,975,147
Laces . . . . .	1,820,692	1,614,374	2,126,979	3,126,597	4,073,891	1,883,236	1,295,017
Shawls . . . . .	106,590	138,495	63,654	6,810	7,790	17,466	13,908
Gloves . . . . .	503,823	610,950	652,942	333,716	170,151	204,703	223,265
Cravats . . . . .	33,015	18,763	21,095	69,455	60,341	69,914	117,996
Handkerchiefs . . . . .	169,948	158,298	120,743	59,786	75,671	53,727	65,135
Hose . . . . .	270,735	327,649	317,861	297,960	179,254	110,277	106,596
Threads and yarns . . . . .	159,189	129,996	193,782	155,282	128,790	175,627	303,215
Braids and bindings . . . . .	697,938	697,327	1,334,692	1,087,416	1,191,140	1,323,437	1,707,114
Silk and worsted . . . . .	357,800	253,202	180,801	90,786	123,939	174,390	135,434
Silk and cotton . . . . .	4,259,052	3,486,258	3,207,943	4,486,836	5,011,843	4,366,921	3,813,793
Silk and linen . . . . .	1,907	1,663	4,008	1,039	2,253	1,644	398
TOTALS . . . . .	26,147,635	26,108,190	34,039,697	33,967,171	36,432,706	30,501,851	30,596,509

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

# IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

MONTHS.	Silk piece gds	Satins.	Crapes.	Pongees.	Plushes.	Velvets.	Ribbons.	Laces.	Shawls.
July, 1885 .	\$661,033	\$20,119	\$74,352	\$4,560	\$104,132	\$397,587	\$134,111	\$88,870	\$11,338
Aug. " .	1,411,846	26,675	37,375	408	109,760	392,396	142,945	150,646	11,952
Sept. " .	1,500,852	19,952	19,944	. . . . .	109,335	390,458	123,026	144,136	15,332
Oct. " .	933,837	21,959	16,285	4,270	98,350	202,969	45,619	68,188	6,958
Nov. " .	588,040	17,758	40,051	. . . . .	59,009	100,377	45,809	49,902	2,166
Dec. " .	818,503	41,316	52,492	12,236	85,938	94,160	65,649	99,335	642
Jan. 1886.	1,170,174	28,906	35,878	7,156	61,841	150,134	135,893	237,879	839
Feb. " .	1,319,775	48,076	43,943	35,938	78,959	213,094	156,847	228,166	10,794
Mar. " .	797,285	60,878	30,921	10,856	167,670	248,610	141,801	213,137	34,213
April, " .	728,226	55,117	18,533	6,785	126,623	128,216	85,369	220,013	8,560
May, " .	637,814	52,598	19,706	. . . . .	203,563	160,256	78,222	242,377	2,227
June, " .		39,435	14,283	163	209,547	274,479	98,426	78,043	1,569
TOTALS .	11,431,840	432,789	403,763	82,374	1,414,727	2,747,736	1,253,717	1,820,692	106,590

MONTHS.	Gloves.	Cravats.	Hdk'fs.	Hose.	Thrds. & Yns.	B ds & Bldgs	Silk & Wor'ld.	S'k & C'tn.	S'k & L'n.	TOTALS.
July, 1885 .	\$15,546	\$4,472	\$23,124	\$16,452	\$9,910	\$31,990	\$43,210	\$108,981	\$650	\$2,050,467
Aug. " .	9,777	1,147	21,452	39,877	16,489	68,722	60,853	420,610	. . . . .	2,922,930
Sept. " .	5,144	3,406	25,851	35,163	24,311	88,264	40,812	438,649	. . . . .	2,984,635
Oct. " .	7,031	3,140	20,857	18,950	6,059	42,667	17,767	288,065	. . . . .	1,803,418
Nov. " .	13,231	1,355	11,248	7,335	9,104	17,657	5,980	219,385	447	1,188,833
Dec. " .	59,743	7,382	4,291	15,915	11,015	32,060	6,630	275,997	426	1,729,395
Jan. 1886 .	93,311	5,728	2,499	15,924	6,776	33,018	37,212	285,350	139	1,956,847
Feb. " .	117,140	2,087	16,717	29,779	17,658	59,420	37,443	396,118	. . . . .	2,662,353
Mar. " .	90,701	1,227	2,036	32,953	20,151	136,155	23,055	474,147	. . . . .	3,008,306
April, " .	36,447	2,412	9,540	22,372	12,761	93,460	39,685	361,460	117	2,028,755
May, " .	40,186	490	18,764	16,585	12,275	68,946	28,111	348,114	98	2,011,744
June, " .	15,566	169	13,549	19,430	12,680	25,579	17,042	342,176	. . . . .	1,799,952
TOTALS .	503,823	33,015	169,948	270,735	159,189	697,938	357,800	4,259,052	1,907	26,147,635

Compiled by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, 446 Broome Street, New York.

## SUGAR, MOLASSES, ETC.: DUTIES IN DETAIL, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

ARTICLES.		VALUES.	DUTIES.	DUTY, PER CENT.
Sugar . . . . .	.	\$69,078,857	\$50,885,916	73.66
Molasses . . . . .	.	4,419,073	1,289,224	29.17
Sugar candy and confectionery . . . . .	.	19,133	9,604	50.19
Total . . . . .	.	73,517,063	52,184,744	70.19

## WOOL AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES: DUTIES IN DETAIL, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

ARTICLES.		VALUES.	DUTIES.	DUTY, PER CENT.
Clothing wools, class No. 1 . . . . .	.	\$2,994,533	\$1,357,102	45.32
Combing wools, " 2 . . . . .	.	921,252	334,908	42.87
Carpet wools, " 3 . . . . .	.	5,558,479	1,412,286	25.41
Total raw or unmanufactured wool . . . . .	.	9,474,264	3,104,296	33.40
Dress goods—women's and children's . . . . .	.	14,197,987	10,110,851	71.21
Woollen cloths, value not over 80 cts. per lb. . . . .	.	213,841	190,474	89.07
" " value over " " . . . . .	.	9,867,140	6,636,198	67.26
Knit goods . . . . .	.	2,113,952	1,241,729	58.73
Carpets and carpeting . . . . .	.	1,173,252	575,665	49.07
Clothing, ready-made: cloaks, dolmans, ulsters, etc., . . . . .	.	1,107,104	849,314	76.71
" " not otherwise provided for . . . . .	.	696,598	377,295	54.16
Shawls . . . . .	.	1,057,865	616,674	58.29
Flannels . . . . .	.	67,123	47,531	70.81
Weavings, braids, bindings, etc., . . . . .	.	470,897	315,343	66.97
Yarns . . . . .	.	676,512	468,462	69.25
Belts and endless felts . . . . .	.	139,607	72,263	51.76
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, etc. . . . .	.	323,522	78,904	24.39
All other manufactures of wool . . . . .	.	4,071,305	2,714,236	66.67
Total manufactures of wool . . . . .	.	36,176,705	24,294,939	67.16
Total wool and manufactures of wool . . . . .	.	45,650,969	27,459,235	60.15

## SILK MANUFACTURES: DUTIES IN DETAIL, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

ARTICLES.		VALUES.	DUTIES.	DUTY, PER CT.
Dress and piece goods . . . . .		\$15,930,745	\$7,965,372	50.00
Velvets . . . . .		3,422,223	1,711,111	50.00
Manufactures of silk not otherwise specified . . . . .		2,959,332	1,479,666	50.00
Laces . . . . .		1,730,092	865,046	50.00
Ribbons . . . . .		1,112,093	556,046	50.00
Hosiery . . . . .		1,014,866	507,433	50.00
Braids, fringes and galloons . . . . .		715,104	357,552	50.00
Ready-made clothing . . . . .		611,115	305,558	50.00
Handkerchiefs . . . . .		236,757	118,379	50.00
Buttons and ornaments . . . . .		62,555	31,277	50.00
Pongees . . . . .		42,992	21,496	50.00
Shawls . . . . .		11,422	5,711	50.00
Spun silk, and threads and yarns . . . . .		226,412	67,924	30.00
Sewing silk . . . . .		9,535	2,860	30.00
Floss in the gum . . . . .		3,170	951	30.00
Thrown silk in the gum . . . . .		3,217	965	30.00
Twist . . . . .		1,295	389	30.00
Waste silk, combed . . . . .		13,873	2,474	17.83
TOTAL . . . . .		28,106,798	14,000,210	49.81

## COTTON MANUFACTURES: DUTIES IN DETAIL, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

ARTICLES.		VALUES.	DUTIES.	DUTY, PR. CT.
Threads, yarns, etc.	. . . . .	\$689,340	\$329,178	47.75
Thread on spools . . . . .		85,877	44,018	51.26
Cloth, not exceeding 100 threads to sq. inch		141,575	86,531	61.12
“ exceeding 100 and not 200 “ “ “		934,857	471,549	50.44
“ not exceeding 200 “ “ “		563,526	225,410	40.00
“ exceeding 200 “ “ “		2,324,768	960,884	41.33
Damask (cotton) . . . . .		741,406	296,562	40.00
Velvets ( “ ) . . . . .		2,629,746	1,031,898	40.00
Clothing, ready made and wearing apparel . . . . .		351,086	122,870	35.00
Cords, gimps, webbing, etc. . . . .		617,076	215,977	35.00
Embroideries . . . . .		5,053,214	2,021,285	40.00
Handkerchiefs, hemmed . . . . .		414,574	165,830	40.00
Knit-goods, wholly of cotton . . . . .		6,234,761	2,451,494	39.32
Laces, trimmings, etc., and lace window-curtains		4,551,283	1,820,513	40.00
Waste, flocks, etc. . . . .		356	71	20.00
All other manufactures of cotton . . . . .		1,909,067	668,176	35.00
Total . . . . .		27,242,512	10,932,246	40.13



# DUTY-PAYING IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOME CONSUMPTION—FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

ARTICLES.	INVOICE VALUES. DOLLARS.	DUTIES PAID. DOLLARS.	TARIFF.	Duty re- duced to ad valorem per ct.	Proportion of total duty paid. per ct.
1. Sugar, molasses, confectionery, etc.	73,517,063	52,184,744	specific.	70.98	29.43
2. Wool, and manufactures of . . . . .	45,650,969	27,459,235	mixed.	60.15	15.49
3. Silk, manufactures of . . . . .	28,106,798	14,000,210	ad val.	49.81	7.90
4. Iron and steel, and manufactures of . . . . .	33,903,258	11,973,908	mixed.	35.32	6.75
5. Cotton, manufactures of . . . . .	27,242,512	10,932,246	mixed.	40.13	6.17
6. Flax, hemp, jute, etc., manufactures of . . . . .	32,686,413	9,069,756	mixed.	27.75	5.12
7. Tobacco and manufactures of . . . . .	9,121,869	7,356,369	mixed.	80.65	4.15
8. Malt liquors, spirits and wines . . . . .	9,325,748	7,156,564	specific.	76.74	4.04
9. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines . . . . .	11,699,594	3,795,535	mixed.	32.44	2.14
10. Glass and glassware . . . . .	6,340,721	3,714,068	mixed.	58.57	2.09
11. Fruits, including nuts . . . . .	13,005,595	3,672,293	mixed.	28.24	2.07
12. Leather, and manufactures of . . . . .	10,262,615	2,869,224	ad val.	27.96	1.62
13. Earthen, stone and china-ware . . . . .	4,843,106	2,731,655	ad val.	56.40	1.54
14. Fancy articles . . . . .	5,449,375	2,079,902	ad val.	38.17	1.17
15. Rice . . . . .	2,134,189	1,619,523	mixed.	75.88	.91
16. Wood, and manufactures of . . . . .	8,250,809	1,469,849	mixed.	17.81	.83
17. Breadstuffs . . . . .	6,584,752	1,030,556	mixed.	15.65	.58
18. Hats, bonnets and hoods, materials for . . . . .	4,338,998	924,588	ad val.	21.31	.52
19. Seeds . . . . .	3,720,707	754,866	mixed.	20.28	.43
20. Salt . . . . .	1,416,826	751,390	specific.	53.03	.42
21. Furs, and manufactures of . . . . .	3,450,438	708,853	ad val.	20.54	.40
22. Jewelry and precious stones . . . . .	6,114,361	682,232	ad val.	11.16	.38
23. Animals . . . . .	3,399,972	679,994	ad val.	20.00	.38
24. Metals, etc., and manufactures of . . . . .	1,932,707	676,192	mixed.	34.99	.38
25. Buttons, and button materials . . . . .	2,778,437	627,457	ad val.	22.58	.35

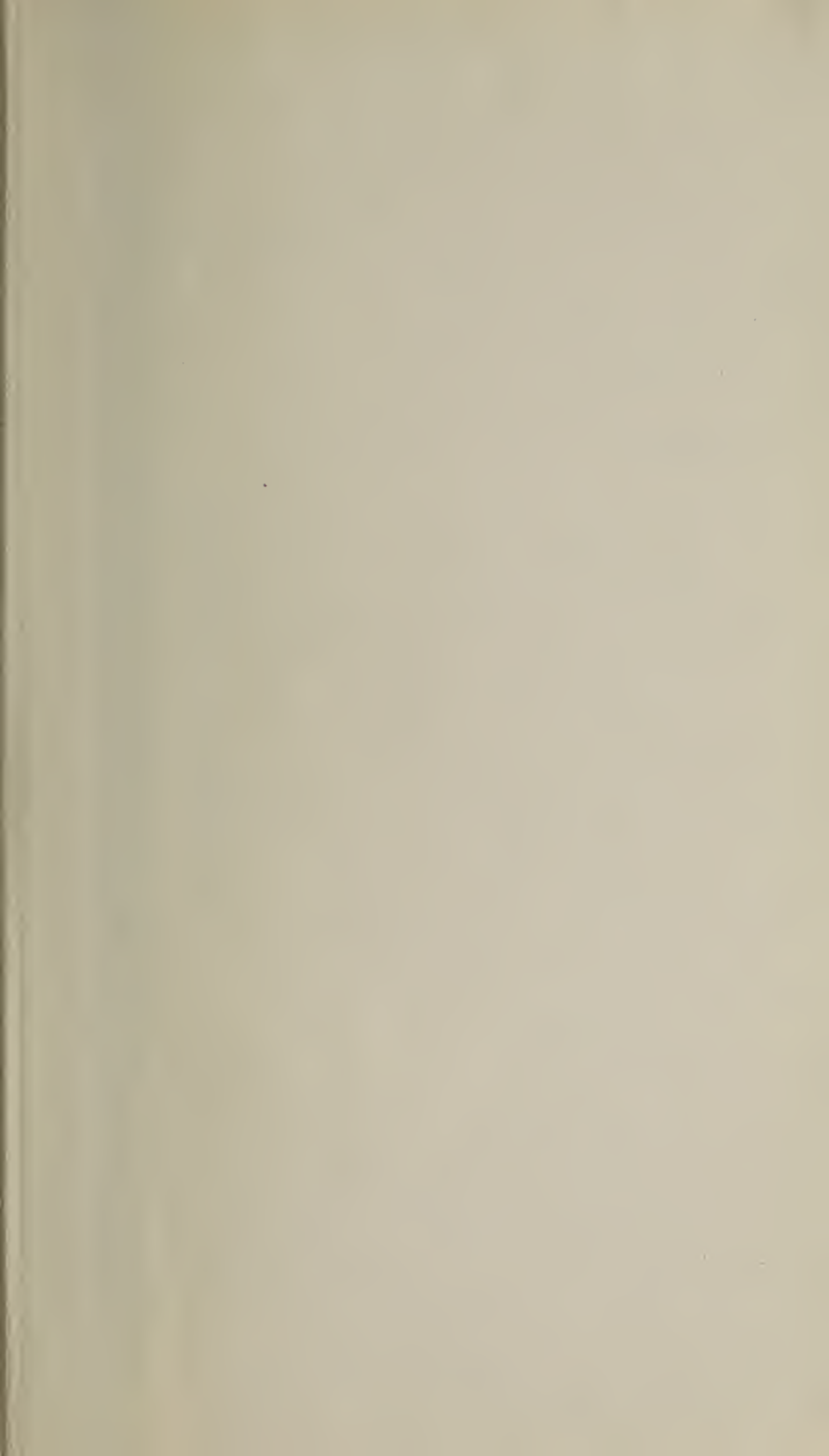


26. Coal and coke	2 654,602	603,734	mixed.	22.74	.34
27. Books, maps, engravings, etc.	2,327,254	581,800	ad val.	25.00	.33
28. Vegetables	1,745,350	426,946	mixed.	24.46	.24
29. Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products.	1,824,899	408,322	mixed.	22.38	.23
30. Clocks and watches, and parts of	1,515,945	398,038	ad val.	26.26	.22
31. Paints and colors	1,140,805	368,439	mixed.	32.30	.21
32. Marble and stone, and manufactures of	874,528	366,537	mixed.	41.92	.21
33. Musical instruments	1,427,746	356,937	ad val.	25.00	.20
34. Paper, and manufactures of	1,586,848	346,402	ad val.	21.83	.20
35. Hay	1,517,884	321,821	specific.	21.20	.18
36. Corsets and corset-cloth	893,011	312,554	ad val.	35.00	.18
37. Art works, painting and statuary	1,007,548	302,230	ad val.	30.00	.17
38. Gunpowder and explosives	358,157	283,739	mixed.	79.22	.16
39. Fish	1,447,029	281,972	mixed.	19.49	.16
40. Oils of all kinds	988,629	255,858	mixed.	25.88	.14
41. Brass, and manufactures of	416,424	182,608	mixed.	43.85	.10
42. Cement of all kinds	874,070	174,814	ad val.	20.00	.10
43. Gold and silver, manufactures of	610,259	169,165	ad val.	26.42	.09
44. Lead, and manufactures of	166,855	147,186	specific.	88.21	.08
45. Brushes	465,639	139,692	ad val.	30.00	.08
46. Copper, and manufactures of	442,817	135,186	mixed.	30.53	.08
47. Hops	435,106	131,074	specific.	30.12	.07
48. Bristles	941,039	118,336	specific.	12.57	.07
49. Soap	404,588	103,661	mixed.	25.62	.06
50. Matting and mats	517,867	103,573	ad val.	20.00	.06
51. Zinc, and manufactures of	181,628	101,100	specific.	55.63	.06
52. Carriages, and parts of	243,259	85,141	ad val.	35.00	.05
53. Malt	207,928	75,779	specific.	28.28	.04
All other dutiable articles	4,092,274	1 115,697	mixed.	27.26	.63
Total	386,677,820	177,319,550		45.86	100.00









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